

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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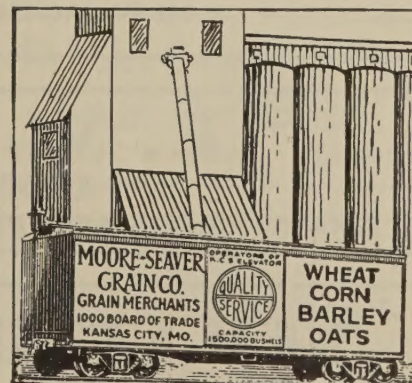
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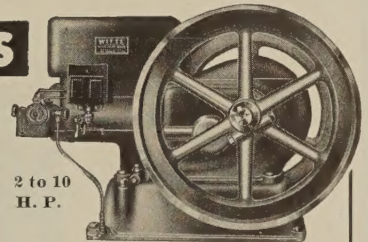
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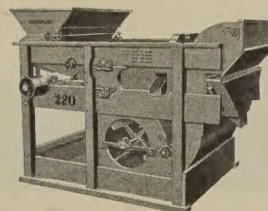
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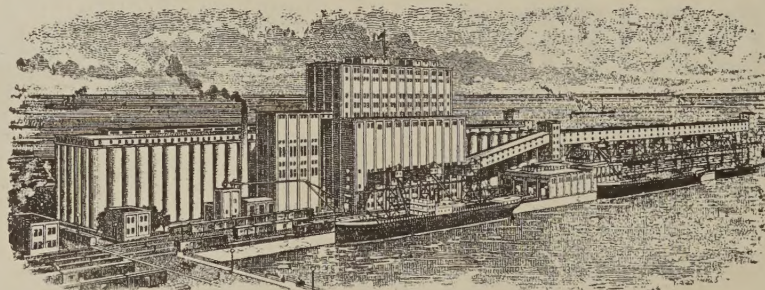
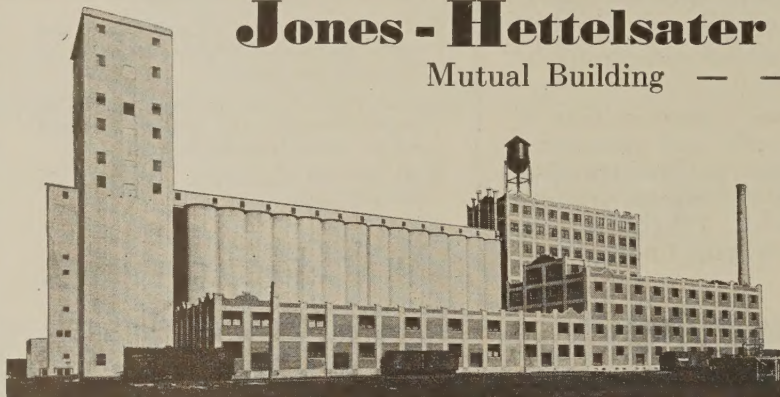
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill

2 Story Warehouse

designed and constructed by us under a  
single contract.



Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels

Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

### JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

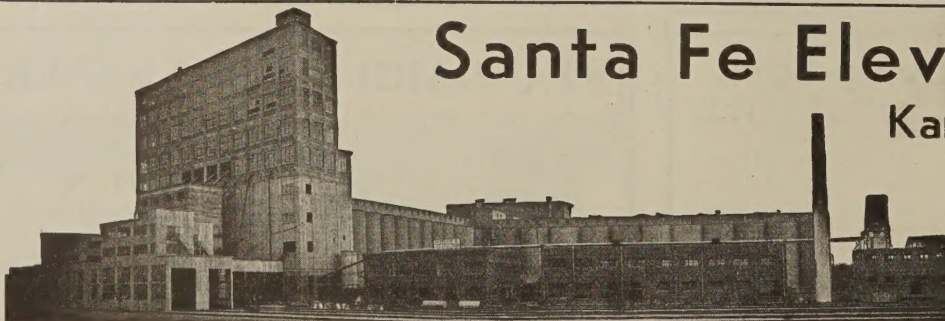
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,  
PRESIDENT  
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD  
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

### Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity  
10,500,000 Bushels

### John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



# GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

**The Barnett & Record Company**  
*DESIGNERS* — *BUILDERS*  
 Grain Elevators — Mill Buildings — Industrial Plants

1902 1934  
**TRI-STATE MUTUAL  
 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE  
 COMPANY**  
 LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering All Kinds of Property.

**CURRENT DIVIDEND 30% FOR GRAIN  
 ELEVATORS AND CONTENTS**

Financially sound for 32 years.

E. H. Moreland, Secretary, Luverne, Minn.

We are very well pleased with your publication. We find it worth our while to read it.—Greybull Elvtr. Co., Paul B. Hughes, sec'y-treas., Greybull, Wyo.

Say you saw it in the  
**Journal**  
 When you write our advertisers  
 Thanks

**ZELNY**  
**Thermometer System**

*Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.  
 Write us for catalog No. 6.

**Zeleny Thermometer Co.**  
 542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

**Cover's Dust Protector**

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
 Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



**YOUR ELEVATOR**

can be brought up-to-date for less than you are paying to operate it. Ask for our recommendations and estimates on modernizing your plant.

**Reliance Construction Co.**  
 Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

**CALUMET  
 Elevator Cups**

*Large Capacity*

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No back-legging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.

Protected by U. S. Patents. Others applied for.

*Write for information and prices*

**B. I. Weller**  
 Sole Manufacturer  
 327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Elevators Are Often Sold for \$1.00

thru the "Elevators for Sale" columns of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, the Grain Trade's long accepted medium for Wanted—For Sale advertisements, try it.



## ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR!

Watch for the annual financial  
 statements  
 of the

## Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU  
 230 East Ohio Street  
 Chicago, Illinois



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**OHIO**—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Postoria, Ohio.

**ILLINOIS**—Elevator, warehouses and stock for sale; handle grain, feed, salt and lumber on Wabash Ry. Bargain. Worden Co-operative Elevator Co., Worden, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

**OKLAHOMA**—Three grain elevators for sale in southwestern part of state. All in good condition and cheap for quick sale. Enid Bank & Trust Co., Enid, Okla.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**IOWA**—20,000 bu. country elevator and residence for sale; also feed, seed, coal and hardware buildings. Excellent opportunity for someone—priced reasonable. Write Brydon Myers, Clarion, Iowa.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

**MONTANA**—20,000 bus. elevator for sale; only elevator in Powell County; large outlet for dairy and chicken feed; located on two transcontinental railroads; will sell at a bargain. For particulars write Deer Lodge Elevator Co., Deer Lodge, Montana.

**KANSAS**—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 72C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

**KANSAS**—15,000 bus. cribbed elevator for sale on easy terms; 2 10-h.p. motors, truck dump, lots of dump room; Fairbanks 18-ton cement platform truck scales just installed; big cylinder sheller. Can ship either R. I. or U. P. Rys.; 4 bu. Richardson automatic. Plant located at Morganville, the best corn and wheat station between Denver and K. C. Reason for selling—plenty of money and know when got enough. H. H. Stoneback, Morganville, Kans.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**TEXAS**—Two elevators for sale, 25,000 and 75,000 bulk grain cap.; large trade territory. For full particulars address G. E. Blewett, Secy. and Treas., Fort Worth, Tex.

**SOUTHWEST MINN.**—30,000 bu. cribbed metal covered elev. for sale; ample space for annex; only elev. at station with large territory for producing corn, oats, barley. Modern equipment; coal, seeds, feeds. Owner's health necessitates change of occupation. \$4,000 cash will handle. Write 72F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**SMALL ELEVATOR** Wanted in Western Kansas where wheat looks good; priced right for cash. Write Box 57, Johnson, Kansas.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**MISSOURI**—An old established flour mill on two railroads 20 mi. from St. Louis; big grain country; for sale or lease with privilege to purchase. Lock Box 35, St. Charles, Mo.

**MEMPHIS, TENN.**—Liquidation Sale: Feed mill, formerly operated by Pease & Dwyer Co. A complete, modern plant for manufacture of stock and poultry feeds; ready to run on an hour's notice; on I. C. and Frisco tracks, within 200 ft. of deep water on Mississippi River, 50,000 bus. bulk storage, ample sack storage, 18 motors. This section, with cotton bringing a good price, is improving rapidly. Must be sold. J. T. Morgan, 708 U. & P. Bldg.

## SITUATION WANTED

I WANT A JOB—DO U Want Me? Would like working interest, or will buy part interest in country elevator. Honest, experienced, satisfactory reference. Can make you money. Write me. W. G. Beal, Wolcott, Ind.

## HELP WANTED

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

.....

State.....

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

**PROTECT YOUR CHECKS**—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

**SOYBEANS**—Manchu, Illini, Dunfield, Black-eyebrow, Ebony, Sable, Wilson. Car lots or less. Lee Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Ill.

**SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS** can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Two Railroad Claim Books** for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

**Record of Receipts**—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.  
**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated**  
332 South LaSalle St Chicago, Ill



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**VERTICAL FEED Mixer** for sale; used only 3 mos. 72D2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**HAMMER MILL**—30-40-h.p. late type. Write 72E9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FEED MIXER**—horizontal, like new—motor drive—one ton. Write 72C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

**EAR CORN CRUSHER** & feeder for hammer mill—used 3 mos.—guaranteed. Write 72C4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**JAYBEE PORTABLE Feed Grinder** for sale; in first class condition throughout. Write us. Jefferson City Prod. Co., Jefferson City, Mo.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**CRACKED CORN machine**—cutter—polisher—grader—cleaner—ton per hr.—5-h.p. motor drive, or belt drive if wanted. Write 72C3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines** Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**26" ATTRITION MILL** for sale with 2 30-h.p. motors attached; large corn cutter, No. 3 hammer mill, ear corn crusher, 30-h.p. motor, seed cleaner. Write 72F1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

Corn crackers and graders, corn cutters, corn meal bolters, corn shellers; cob crushers; horizontal and vertical feed mixers; Gedde Gray mixers; Huhn, Hess and Cutler driers; alfalfa meal bolters; Humphrey elevator; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; 2,200 lb. Fairbanks dial scales; Toledo exact weight scale; hopper scales; grain cleaners of all makes; belt and motor driven attrition mills, all sizes; motor and belt driven hammer mills; 25 and 37 h.p. oil engines; motors; pulleys, one magnetic pulley; 2 and 3 pr. high feed rolls, all sizes; 2 Little Wonder Reels. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**MOTORS FOR SALE**

**ELECTRIC MOTORS**—All sizes—bankrupt stock. Guaranteed. Write 72C1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

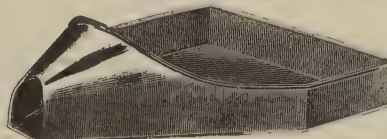
**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**SCALES WANTED**

**ONE OR TWO 15-TON truck scales** wanted; in good condition. Write W. C. Babcock Grain Co., Rensselaer, Ind.

**BUGS WANTED**

If weevil, moths or insects of any kind infest your grain or elevator, send us specimens in a box or tube, together with sufficient damp grain or screenings to keep them alive; and we will tell you how to obtain relief. Address Weevil Worms, Box 4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SAMPLE PANS**

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Improved Grain Tickets**

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Owner		
Hauler	Grain	Grade
		Dockage
		%
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
	Station	
No.	19	
	Weigher	
Name of Firm or Buyer		

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by  $6\frac{3}{4}$  long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

**Duplicating**, Weight,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

**Triploding** is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.70, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Receiving Books For Grain Buyers**

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight  $2\frac{3}{4}$  lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size  $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11$ , supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 71. Price, \$1.25. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 352 numbered pages and index, size  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ , and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size  $12 \times 12$  inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.50. Weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size  $8\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ , ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.25. Weight 3 lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.25. Weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.  
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.





# U. S. Government *BUYS* **50**

## TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meters

To be used for official grain grading in all Federal Grain Supervision Offices after May 15th.

Calibrated with the assistance of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the Wheats, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Rice (rough and milled), Sorghums, Vetch and Soybeans, the TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter for Grain has four outstanding characteristics that make it an indispensable instrument in the up-to-date elevator, mill and inspection office.

**Accuracy** —Each meter is compared with a standard before shipment and must check within a maximum tolerance of plus or minus 0.05% moisture content throughout the range.

**Reliability**—It will duplicate results within tolerances that other methods cannot meet in single determinations.

**Rapidity** —30 Seconds completes the determination of moisture content. No weighings to make. The roll-electrodes are self-cleaning.

**Simplicity** —The TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter for Grain is easily standardized by the operator in a few seconds. No complicated instructions to follow.



C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.,  
Park and Nostrand Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please send us additional information on the TAG-Heppenstall Moisture Meter for Grain.

Name ..... Address.....31

**C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.**  
Park & Nostrand Aves., Brooklyn, N.Y.





# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 28, 1934

MARKETING THE SEALED corn next August is causing a lot of worry to politicians who have no experience whatever in the grain business.

CORN prices abroad having risen for the first time in years to a level permitting exports from the United States a revival of the movement from the corn belt to the eastern and southern seaboard may be expected.

ENCOURAGING GRAIN growers to go into debt for the purpose of embarking in lines of merchandising of which they have no knowledge, is very likely to result in trouble for the money lender and the money borrower.

PRINTING of a 400-page book just out by the A. A. A. to explain who pays the processing tax should make interesting reading for the farmer who can learn thereby that the miller does not pay the wheat processing tax of \$1.30 per barrel of flour out of his 10 cents per barrel profit. The book admits the middlemen do not pay the processing taxes and that the producers do pay them to some extent.

CONTROL of production of all farm products by the government plan was deemed helpful to agriculture by only 1,366 farmers out of 5,000 replying to a questionnaire by Hoard's Dairyman. Opposing were 1,729, while 1,340 expressed doubt.

DEFEAT of the St. Lawrence waterways bill fittingly disposes of an impracticable project. On account of its heavy cost the seaway could not be made to pay its way, for if the rates were high enough to do so, the rails would offer cheaper transportation.

THE GOVERNMENT barge line that was to be a brief experiment starting with two barge loads of grain out of St. Louis Sept. 28, 1918, is still continued altho it has long ago demonstrated that river transportation is unprofitable to the operators.

JUDGING FROM the reports emanating from South Dakota Ass'n councils, some so-called co-operative promoters propose to make a determined effort to wreck the old Farmers' Elevator Ass'n simply because they could not use it to pull chestnuts out of the fire for themselves.

BETWEEN the chinch bugs and the grasshoppers the members of the Cropkiller's Union are having a very creepy time. Should the Hessian Fly or the Green Bug make a flank attack on the wheat crop of the Southwest the active leaders would jump out of the first plane available.

PRICE PEGGING is not in real demand by the governors of the grain states who evidenced their disapproval by remaining away from the Des Moines conference to which they were invited. Another proof that these economic nostrums are being foisted upon us by militant minorities.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators looking for some means to stimulate interest in their business, should read carefully our report of the Lapeer Grain Company's celebration of its 32nd birthday. Celebrations of this kind promote goodwill and prolong cordial business relations. Try it.

WARRANTIES to some seed dealers seem to be only a bundle of empty promises, but buyers are learning that the courts take an entirely different view of these warranties, so it behooves all seed handlers to exercise greater vigilance in censoring their seed guarantees and deliver what they offer.

THE AUTHOR of the Dies bill for exchange of U. S. grain for foreign silver crudely conceived it to be necessary for the government to buy crops to fill orders, in ignorance of the efficient work being done in the Pacific Northwest by utilizing the facilities of private exporters to the utmost instead of creating a new government buying and selling agency with added expense. The House vote of 257 to 112 foreshadows its enactment, but if passed in its present form it is hoped the administration will not exercise the power granted to engage in the grain business, but content itself with bearing the inevitable loss, which can be minimized by employing private concerns of experience in marketing grain.

THE STAGNATION that afflicts the Winnipeg market again testifies to the paralyzing effect of artificial control, however well intended. Fortunately for the Dominion government treasury the support has been at a relatively low price level, with costs not at all comparable to our own Farm Board fiasco.

IF THE RULES for grading barley are changed to meet the demands of the expert barley buyers, it will be necessary for country barley buyers to give vigilant attention to the quality of their purchases so that they can classify the best of their receipts and thereby increase the cash returns from their shipments.

THE CLOSING CHAPTERS of the Portable Milling Co., which put so many portable mills on the country roads of Iowa, will be found in our "Supply Trade" column this number. The operators seem unable to conduct the business at a profit, so the competition of the portable mill is only a sad memory in most sections.

THE COUNTRY ELEVATOR operator, who is cajoled or lured into raising his own bid for grain, cannot afford to overlook the fact that by so doing he destroys the confidence of his customer in his willingness to buy grain on a fair margin. If he can afford to pay more for the grain than his posted price, then why did he not post the higher price?

SEED that is low priced is too expensive when an official test shows that less than 42 per cent of a lot of alfalfa would grow. Sowing twice as much to overcome the low percentage of germination would double the amount of weed seeds introduced into the field. Why sell such stuff when it is sure to reduce the volume of grain offered at your elevator next fall?

HEAVY MARGIN requirements effective under the new code Mar. 31 are casting their shadows before in a reduction in the open wheat interest from 127,698,000 bus. on the Chicago Board a month ago, to 117,000,000 this week, with a corresponding 10-cent drop in the price to the lowest since the first of the year. You can not advance prices by taxing every buyer out of the market.

DUMPS, scales and driveways have been wrecked by heavy trucks in so many elevators the foresighted are taking advantage of the light movement of grain to reinforce the approaches and driveway as well as to install heavier and stronger dumps and scales of late design. When the sealed corn starts to market many elevator operators will be forced to work overtime and will need dependable facilities of large capacity every day.

FEDERAL COORDINATOR of Transportation Joseph B. Eastman seems to have devoted so much time to thinking up ridiculous reasons for turning the railroads over to the government, he has overlooked the rotten service rendered and the two billion dollar loss suffered by the government when it attempted to run the railroads during the war. Country elevator men cannot forget that cars cost them a tip of \$5.00 or \$10.00 apiece and it took a full day to put each car in condition to hold grain.



## Shipping Out Stored Grain

So many country elevator operators who have had the courage to ship out stored grain without hedging it on the market, have found themselves financially embarrassed when the owners of the stored grain called for settlement, that one would naturally suppose no elevator operator of experience would store grain for anyone either free or for a liberal charge.

Recently we have learned of many sufferers from this extremely bad practice, and our Iowa news columns this number tells of another, but the end is not yet. The elevator operator who ships out the grain entrusted to his care is guilty of larceny and often suffers severe punishment even though he did not intend to do anyone wrong when he started shipping the property.

The elevator man who has not sufficient room to hold the grain of his patrons until they call for it, places his own business career in jeopardy when he accepts it. So many elevator operators ship the grain of others each year to their own great loss, it would seem entirely unnecessary to warn others against the practice.

## Reduce Tax on Futures

Execution of hedging transactions in futures is possible at the current prevailing level of prices only when a large number of scalpers in the pit are eager buyers and sellers. Their willingness to take the trade and assume the risk of loss has been measurably decreased by the excessive tax of 5 cents per \$100 of valuation. The original tax of 1 cent was a sufficient burden upon the trade, but 5 cents in many instances takes the entire daily profit of a scalper, and is one reason that trading on fluctuations of 1/16 cent, known as a "split" has been discontinued. In other words, since the tax was increased orders from the outside are filled at a slightly greater disadvantage to the outsider, who may be a miller, cash grain dealer or exporter, all of whom must recoup themselves from the grower of grains or the consumer.

Any diminution of trading works against the maintenance of the past high price level that the A.A.A. is so sedulously endeavoring to maintain.

Advices from Washington are that the senate finance com'te has been guided by the well founded opinion of the Grain Futures Administration that the 5-cent tax is too burdensome and should be reduced to 1 cent. It is high time the legislators at Washington listened to

practical men engaged in the activities they seek to regulate and reject the visionary theories of young men who have no first-hand knowledge of the industry.

## Another Elevator Wrecked by Dust Explosion

The wrecking of the elevator at Wichita Falls, Tex., which is fully described elsewhere in this number, serves to emphasize the great advantage of keeping a clean house.

Although the usual two explosions are reported to have occurred in the Wichita elevator, no combustion was communicated to the storage annex of the wrecked head-house, to the adjoining elevator or to the adjacent mill. Had the parts of the plants not visited by the explosive force been dirty, doubtless they would have suffered the same fate as the head-house so vividly pictured in our engravings given in this number.

The walls of the cupola, as well as of the texas over the storage annex adjoining, were of heavy reinforced concrete construction, so offered considerable resistance to the force of the explosion, and naturally, we would expect such resistance to assist in spreading the combustion to other parts of the plant.

The thin walls of modern elevator cupolas are constructed largely of glass, corrugated iron or tile so as to give way should an explosion occur, and thereby minimize the territory visited by the explosion. All modern elevators are now equipped with vents from all bins, elevator heads, garners and scale hoppers. In fact, every effort is made not only to prevent the spreading of dust about the plant, but to collect it and turn it back into the grain.

Chemical experts have long since learned that grain dust, especially the impalpable powder resulting from the abrasion arising from handling dried grain, can easily be exploded by a spark or a flame when suspended in air in the proper proportions to promote combustion.

The Wichita elevator had adopted every late dust collecting device in hope of satisfying complaining neighbors. Yet its head-house has been wrecked and no one even suspects how the explosion was started.

GRAIN DEALERS using dust collectors, will be pleased to learn that the litigation brought by the owners of the Bobbitt collector have been handled so roughly in the courts that their claims of priority will no doubt be abandoned and owners of dust collectors will be relieved of threatened infringement suits.

## Drastic Legislation Defeats Its Purpose

An open competitive market free from burdensome tax on trades and restriction on activity of legitimate dealers is indispensable to the continued distribution of the grain crops at the infinitesimal handling margin that has been the rule ever since commodity future exchanges were established.

Everyone interested in better markets for farm products will regret to learn that the chairman of the senate com'te on agriculture on Mar. 26 introduced a bill ironically described as amending the Grain Futures Act "to prevent and remove obstructions and burdens on interstate commerce in grains and other commodities."

The author describes it as a companion bill to the Fletcher-Rayburn bill to regulate the stock exchanges, the real purpose of which is to hamstring speculation. Any doubt as to its real purpose is dispelled by the President's letter the same day to the chairmen of the house and senate com'tes declaring his conviction:

That the country as a whole will not be satisfied with legislation unless such legislation has teeth in it; the requirement of a margin so high that speculation, even as it exists today, will of necessity be drastically curtailed \* \* \* but at the same time we must eliminate unnecessary, unwise and destructive legislation.

The president's objection to *destructive* legislation needs more emphasis. In two particulars the proposed legislation is destructive. First, by requiring excessive margin without considering the financial responsibility of the broker's customer; and, second, the limitation of the amount that one individual may hold. Excessive margin requires that large amounts of capital must lie idle a great part of the time, to be in readiness for investment when a favorable opportunity presents itself. Limitation of the amount held by one investor discourages investment by preventing the individual from buying more lower down to average up his cost for his benefit and actually to support the market in the public interest on bad breaks.

Legislators are pursuing a delusion in thinking they can prevent speculation. They can drive it off the exchanges by drastic laws into over-the-counter transactions and into cash grain, with the uneconomic result that the middleman must take a greater margin of profit to compensate for the increased hazard. Such legislation will hurt producers more than any one else, because it will drive many buyers out of their markets and when the movement to market is the heaviest prices will decline precipitously.

HEAVY switching charges imposed in the Chicago district by the federal authority overriding the state commissions introduce an expense of 2 to 2½ cents per bushel in moving grain from a private to a public elevator for delivery on contracts. Excessive charges for service have a two-fold effect, in hampering marketing and reducing the volume of switching. This applies especially to commodities other than grain, since clever shippers have begun the practice of unloading carloads on side tracks in towns outside the switching limits and delivering their contents into Chicago by truck.

Ideals are so rarely realized they often seem futile, until we remember—the old alchemists, for instance, who for centuries strove in vain to find a formula for gold and succeeded only in discovering many of the fundamental laws of chemistry.



## Encouraging (?) the Use of Corn

The distillers willingly accepted a code requiring them to use American corn in the manufacture of alcohol and to pay a processing tax of 30 cts. a bushel on all corn so used, in fact they expected to use over 45,000,000 bushels of corn in place of cheap imported blackstrap. Much to the surprise of most distillers this provision of the code was suspended by the AAA shortly after the code was signed and distillers complying with this provision of the code have been unable to compete with distillers using blackstrap, so distilleries using corn are shut down until the code is enforced.

At the same time the AAA is preventing the use of corn in the manufacture of alcohol, it is wasting many millions in a vain attempt to bring about a reduced production of corn. The farmers, joining in the AAA's corn-hog and corn acreage reduction schemes, may not plant their usual acreage, but they will use more fertilizer than ever and cultivate every hill industriously. The farmers refusing to join will plant more acres than ever, so no material reduction in the amount produced can be estimated until the weather man and the chinch bugs have been consulted.

In view of the AAA's persistent efforts to reduce corn production we naturally expect it to do everything in its power to increase the consumption, so why suspend the code clause requiring the use of corn in the manufacture of alcohol? Who knows?

## A Rat Hole for More Easy Money

While no sound reason has yet been discovered for any Government of all the people to extend its protecting arm to any one class of citizens to the disadvantage of any other class, yet in these days of unlimited easy money, we find the Government extending help to some classes to the exclusion of other citizens just as worthy and just as great sufferers.

During the days of the U. S. Food Administration, many country elevator men at the behest of that Governmental agency held and insured wheat for the Food Administration at their own expense. Many promises have been made to reimburse some of the more persistent applicants who were glad to comply with the request of the Food Administration, but none has been reimbursed, although North Dakota's Grain Dealers Ass'n, has made a vigorous fight to secure the reimbursement promised. So it is somewhat surprising that a Senator supposed to be interested in the country elevator operators of North Dakota should now introduce a bill authorizing the Federal Farm Credit Administration to make adjustment and settlement of losses sustained by co-operative marketing associations which held grain off the market during 1929 and 1930 to assist the fool Farm Board in its so-called stabilization operations.

All classes of elevator operators suffered greatly from those operations, but the elevator operators' losses were small compared with the great losses forced upon the wheat growers of the country. However, the people of the land must expect to continue to suffer from blunders similar to those made by the Farm Board so long as we fill both Houses of Congress with hair-brained theorists who have no knowledge of economics or marketing methods. If the nation is to survive, the dreamers and the agitators must give way to real statesmen.

## Warehouse Receipts Not a Contract of Sale

In 1932, the defendants, Paul Patrick and Myrtle Patrick, copartners under the firm name of Fred Schwab Commission Co., were operating three grain warehouses under state licenses—one at Ephrata, one at Coulee and one at Wheeler, Wash. On Nov. 19, 1932, Erle J. Barnes, as director of agriculture, filed a complaint in the superior court of Grant County, alleging that the amount of grain in the three warehouses was less than the amount called for by outstanding warehouse receipts, and prayed for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the property and affairs of the copartnership.

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco filed a complaint in intervention, alleging that it was the holder in due course of forty-two negotiable warehouse receipts issued by the Fred Schwab Commission Co., and also praying for the appointment of a receiver. On Dec. 8, a receiver was appointed, with whom were filed some 373 claims. Most of these claims were by holders of receipts issued by the Fred Schwab Commission Co. on account of grain actually, or ostensibly, deposited in the three warehouses. These receipts were of three kinds: (1) Official warehouse receipts furnished by the Fred Schwab Commission Co. by the director of agriculture, pursuant to section 7000, Rem. Rev. Stat.; (2) receipts (which we shall term "unofficial receipts") identical in form with the official receipts, but which Patrick had caused to be privately printed; and (3) receipts in the following form:

.....Gross	Warehouse Purchase
.....Tare	Receipt No. ....
.....Balance	The Fred Schwab
.....Sax	Commission Company
.....Bulk	of Washington
.....Balance	Fred Schwab Commission
.....	Company has this day received the delivery from ....
.....	pounds of .... wheat bulk
.....	.... testing .... pounds.
..... Net Wt.	
.....	
Off	The said Fred Schwab Commission Company hereby
Driver.....	agrees to pay the seller the cash market value of the said
On	wheat, upon demand and the surrender of this receipt.
	"The Fred Schwab Commission Company
	"By ..... Manager."

Claims for wheat under all three classes of receipts amounted to 22,686,390 pounds. Upon investigation, the receiver found that there was in the three warehouses, all told, only 5,471,859 pounds.

The Federal Reserve Bank, holding 42 negotiable receipts, calling for 5,785,921 lbs. of wheat, contended that the transactions between the

commission company and the holders of "warehouse purchase receipts" constituted a contract of sale.

The lower court, on April 11, after hearing evidence presented by the receiver and the claimants, entered an order, which, so far as the questions raised on this appeal are concerned, approved the report, denying the claims to specially piled grain; denying the claims of holders of receipts for which no grain was deposited; and ordering the grain in each warehouse, or proceeds from the sale thereof, to be ratably distributed among the holders of all receipts issued by such warehouse.

The Supreme Court of Washington, in a decision given Jan. 9, 1934, said: Now, taking the "warehouse purchase receipt" by its four corners, what is it? It is, first, a scale weight; second, an acknowledgment by the commission company of receipt of that amount of a certain kind of wheat; third, an offer by the commission company to buy the wheat. There is no offer to sell on the part of the depositor of the wheat. Nor is there any intimation in the receipt of an acceptance by him of the commission company's offer. The receipt, on its face, could ripen into a contract of sale only by acceptance, on the part of the depositor of the wheat, in accordance with its terms, namely, by calling on the commission company for payment of the market price on a given day and by surrendering the receipt. See *Swartwood v. Naslin*, 57 Wash. 287, 106 P. 770. We think the "warehouse purchase receipt" cannot be considered a contract of sale, complete in itself.

It seems to us that the bank's position presents something of an anomaly. The negotiable receipt under which the bank now claims was issued upon the theory that the maker of the note, for which the receipt is security, was the owner of the grain. If the "warehouse purchase receipt" constituted a sale, then whose grain does the negotiable receipt, issued to the farmer in place of the "warehouse purchase receipt," and now held by the bank, represent? In other words, the negotiable receipt, now held by the bank, can be genuine only on the theory that the maker of the note was at all times the owner of the wheat.

The order appealed from is, in all respects, affirmed.—28 Pac. (2nd) 293.

## Dust and Fumigation Codes Up for Approval

The Dust Explosion Hazards Com'te of the National Fire Protection Ass'n and the Fumigation Hazards Com'te of the same organization will present reports before the annual convention for adoption as a permanent code. The meeting will be held at Hotels Haddon Hall and Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N. J., May 14-17.

The dust explosion code is now available in printed form from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin 562, whereas the fumigation code of interest to grain interests will not be printed much before the meeting.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

		High and low of option	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 26	Mar. 27
<b>Wheat*</b>														
Chicago*	.....	94½ 70½	88½	87	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	86½	85¾
Winnipeg*	.....	71½ 62½	69½	69½	69½	69½	68½	68½	68½	69	69	69½	69½	68½
Liverpool*	.....	.....	65½	65½	64½	64½	63¾	64	63¾	64½	64½	65½	65½	65½
Kansas City	.....	.....	81½	79½	79½	80¾	79½	80¾	80½	80½	79½	80½	79½	77½
Minneapolis	.....	.....	85½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	82¾
Duluth, durum	.....	88½ 74¾	85½	84½	85½	86	85½	86½	87¾	86¾	86¾	87½	86	84
Milwaukee	.....	.....	88½	87½	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	86¾	.....
<b>Corn</b>														
Chicago	.....	58½ 46	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	53	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	50¾
Kansas City	.....	.....	49½	48¾	48¾	49½	48¾	49	49	49½	49½	49½	48½	47½
Milwaukee	.....	.....	53	52½	52½	53	52½	53½	52½	53	52½	52½	52½	.....
<b>Oats</b>														
Chicago	.....	40½ 27½	35	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	33¾	34½	34½	34½	33½
Winnipeg	.....	38¾ 32½	35½	35½	36½	36½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Minneapolis	.....	.....	31½	31	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	30¾
Milwaukee	.....	.....	35	34	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
<b>Rye</b>														
Chicago	.....	70	52½	60¾	59¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	61½	60¾	61½	60¾	59
Minneapolis	.....	.....	57¾	56½	57½	57¾	57	57½	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	56¾
Winnipeg	.....	53½ 43¾	46¾	48½	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	49½	49½	49½	49½	48
Duluth	.....	63	57½	58¾	58	58	58¾	57½	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58
<b>Barley</b>														
Minneapolis	.....	.....	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44	43¾	41¾
Winnipeg	.....	44½ 36½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	42¾	41½	41¾
Milwaukee	.....	.....	48¾	47¾	48	48	48	47¾	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	47¾	.....
Chicago	.....	54¾ 44	48¾	47¾	48	48	48½	47¾	49½	49½	48¾	48¾	47¾	46

\*Wheat price in gold cents Mar. 26: Chicago, 51; Winnipeg, 40½; Liverpool, 45.



# Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

## Weed Seed?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We have found a weed seed in the grain, black, triangular and about 3/32 inch long, of which we inclose sample, and would like to know the name of the variety.—J. M. Boes, manager Farmers Co-operative Union, Sterling, Kan.

**Ans.:** This seed is that of the wild buckwheat.

## Burglary Insurance?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* On the night of Washington's Birthday, burglars broke into our office and carried away about \$200 worth of property, in office equipment, and ruined our safe in their attempt to get it open.

We have sheriffs and court houses, and supposed law and order, but there seems to be no protection against petty thievery.

Is there any means of insurance available that will actually protect us from such losses, or any other form of protection?—P. C. Allen, Farmers Elevator Co., Manteno, Ill.

**Ans.:** You can obtain burglar insurance from the Grain Dealers' National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

## Compelling R. R. to Install Track Scale?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* How do we go about demanding and getting a track scale installed under the law referred to on page 97 of Feb. 14 number?

We have a new concrete house on the C., B. & Q., and have no automatic loading scales.—Griffith Lumber Co., S. J. Griffith, Chana, Ill.

**Ans.:** Sec. 119 of the R. R. & Warehouse Act, referred to, gives the railroad company the option of accepting shipper's sworn weight, instead of installing scales, so that railroad company can not be compelled to install scales. If shipper has no scales he could arrive at the "amount" by measurement.

Shipper can not take any legal proceedings against the railroad company until it has refused to issue B/L with shipper's weight. Then shipper can bring action before justice of the peace, as specified.

## Fire Loss on Grain in Public Elevator?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* In case of fire damaging grain in a public elevator, do the holders of the warehouse receipts have to stand the loss?—A. R. Sexton.

**Ans.:** At the terminal markets the grain exchanges have rules governing the incidence of the loss. At interior points, in some states the warehouseman is expected to carry insurance, and in others he is expected to charge for the insurance and to carry it. At many places in the interior the warehouseman voluntarily insures the grain, whether owned by himself or his patrons.

At Chicago Rule 294 of the Board of Trade requires that grain tendered for delivery must be insured against loss by fire to cover the buyer until noon of the business day following delivery. The warehouseman does not insure the grain. Each holder of the warehouse receipts arranges for his own insurance; and in case of partial or total loss by fire the underwriters pay his loss in full and salvage the grain. If the grain has been sold for future delivery the seller immediately buys other grain with which to fill his contracts.

During the war, prices of grain were so high it was difficult to obtain sufficient insurance, each insurance company limiting its amount at risk. As a remedy for the situation the Underwriters Grain Ass'n was formed to enroll sufficient coverage, and this organization has continued to function at Chicago.

Unless the operator of the public or private elevator is required by law, rule of the exchange or specific agreement with the holder of warehouse receipts, to insure the grain, he is not responsible for loss by fire not due to his own lack of ordinary care.

## Measuring Grain in Bin?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I have read various rules for estimating the amount of grain in a box car or a bin by measuring the space occupied, but the rules do not agree, and I would like to know just what are the facts as to amount of grain by weight in a certain cubic space, for different kinds of grain and different test weights, stated either in cubic feet of 1,728 cu. ins., or bushel space of 2,150.42 cu. ins.

For example, how many 60-lb. bushels by weight are there in a 1,000 cu. ft. bin of wheat at 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 pounds test weight per measured bushel?—A. Sealer.

**Ans.:** Too many of the various rules for calculating number of bushels in a bin ignore the all-important factor of test weight. No fair estimate can be made without considering the test weight of the grain in the bin or car. For dependable estimates the test weight must be taken by the standard method, where a quart measure is used, a certain distance below a large enough hopper with outlet of certain diameter opened by a specified design of gate and struck off by a specified size and shape of stick, as now used in all grain inspection offices.

When the custodian department of the Chicago Board of Trade had thrust upon it the responsibility of checking the amount of grain in the bins of the different grain elevators the Board's weighing department made many tests to determine the amount of grain in a cubic foot of space, and found that for each pound variation in test weight there was a variation in the amount in 2,150.42 cubic inches of space ranging from 1 pound to 2 pounds for each change in 1 pound test weight of the different grain from wheat to oats. It was found that 2,150.42 cu. ins. of wheat testing 57 lbs. would weigh the approximate 60 lbs. constituting the bushel by weight. A bushel by volume of corn testing 53½ lbs. would weigh 56 lbs.; a bushel of oats testing 27 lbs. would weigh 32 lbs.; a bushel of rye testing 53½ lbs. would weigh 56 lbs., and a bushel by volume of barley testing 44½ lbs. would weigh 48 lbs., constituting the bushel by weight.

By weighing up grain of known bulk at other test weights the weighing department of the Board of Trade ascertained what addition or subtraction to make for grain of higher or lower test.

In the following table the first column for each grain is the test weight and the second column the number of pounds in 2,150.42 cu. ins. of space, which is a bushel by measure.

Wheat		Corn		Oats	
Test weight	Lbs. in bushel	Test weight	Lbs. in bushel	Test weight	Lbs. in bushel
61	64	57½	60	34	45
60	63	56½	59	33	43
59	62	55½	58	32	41
58	61	54½	57	31	39
57	60	53½	56	30	37
56	59	52½	55	29	35
55	58	51½	54	28	33
54	57	50½	53	27½	32
53	56	49½	52	26	31
52	55	48½	51	25	29

**Rye:** Taking 53½ lbs. test weight as the basis equivalent to 56 lbs. add one pound for each additional pound test weight, or subtract one pound for each pound lower by test. Thus rye testing 55½ lbs. would weigh 58 lbs. per measured bushel; and rye testing 51½ would weigh 54 lbs. per measured bushel.

**Barley:** Taking 44½ lbs. test weight as the basis equivalent to 48 lbs. add 1½ lbs. for each additional pound test weight, or subtract 1½ lbs. for each pound lower by test. Thus barley testing 46½ lbs. would weigh 51 lbs. per measured bushel; and barley testing 42½ lbs. would weigh 45 lbs. per measured bushel.

**Example:** A square bin 12x12 ft., with a hopper 4 ft. deep is filled to 30 ft. above hopper rim with wheat testing 59 lbs. per bushel. How many bushels are contained?

The hopper contains 192 cu. ft., as found by squaring the top, multiplying by the depth and taking ½. The part above the hopper contains 4,320 cu. ft. At 1.2444+ cu. ft. to the bushel the 4,512 cu. ft. would contain 3,625 bus. of wheat testing 57 lbs.; but since the test was 59 we add two lbs. per bushel, or 120.8 bus., making 3,745.8 bus.

The 1,000 cu. ft. bin mentioned would contain 803.6 bus. of wheat testing 57 lbs.

## Seed Lien in Illinois?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Some of my best farmers are in need of seed and seed grains and want to give me a seed lien on the crop and will deliver from the thrasher enough to pay for the seed at the price in effect at the time of thrashing it. What do you think of this method of supplying them with their seed? Both the tenant and the farm owner would sign the lien.—L. N. Bowman, Alworth, Ill.

**Ans.:** If Illinois had a seed lien statute the seller of the seed would have protection automatically without agreement being signed.

Without a seed lien law seller of the seed can protect himself by taking and recording a chattel mortgage on the crop to the amount in dollars represented by the value of the seed supplied. If also signed by the landlord, chattel mortgage would have precedence over the landlord's lien.

## Recovery for Seed Supplied?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* We are holding the note of a farmer for \$175 worth of seed corn, supplied over two years, which we have been holding since 1929. This farmer must have got in pretty deep, for about a month ago he skipped the country. We understand the farm property is to be offered at sheriff's sale soon.

What is our position? Can we demand preferential payment by reason of having supplied seed? How can we protect our interests?—W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, by M. F. Ainsworth, Mason City, Ill.

**Ans.:** The Illinois statutes give no lien for seed, altho landlords and threshermen are protected.

The note being past due judgment can be taken, and a levy made thereafter on any property of the debtor to satisfy the judgment. If debtor has already been declared bankrupt, holder of the note can participate with other unsecured creditors in the division of the proceeds of liquidation.

**Consumer** pays the processing tax on cotton because that commodity is on an export price basis, but on wheat the farmer pays the tax. The wheat miller can and does reduce the price paid by the amount of the 30 cents tax; but the cotton manufacturer can not, having to compete with exporters.



Geo. H. Lund, Minnesota's New Chief Grain Inspector.



# Grain Exchange Code Effective March 31

The code of fair competition for grain exchanges was approved Mar. 20 by Pres. Roosevelt, and will become effective Mar. 31.

The numerous regulations of hours of labor and rates of pay of employees apply only to employees of the exchanges and employees of members connected with the business of future trading, and not to employees of members engaged in the management, care or operation of any terminal elevator, country elevator, mill, processing plant or office building.

The "administrator" is the head of the NRA or his appointed agent. The "secretary" is the sec'y of agriculture.

The code authority is authorized to investigate suspected violations of the code. Following are the salient provisions of the code quoted verbatim:

The code authority shall consist of seven members and shall be constituted forthwith upon the approval of this code. The members of the code authority shall serve a term of one year Com'ite on National Affairs. Not more than two members of the code authority shall represent any one exchange. The members of the code authority shall serve the term of one year and until their successors are appointed. Such successors shall be appointed, and vacancies in the code authority shall be filled, by the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs. In addition to the membership above provided for, the sec'y and the administrator may each appoint one member or representative who shall serve without expense to the exchanges or members thereof, shall be without vote, and shall serve for such terms as the sec'y or the administrator, as the case may be, may specify.

The Business Conduct Com'ite shall have power to investigate any and all transactions of any member and to that end summarily to examine any and all books, records, contracts, accounts and papers of such members, summarily to require such member to make full and complete reports as to the facts of any or all transactions when requested, and to make recommendations to the proper authority in the exchange for disciplinary action.

## Margin Requirements

Sec. 2.—Each exchange shall require its members to demand and receive, and each member shall demand and receive, from all customers, whether members or non-members, and to maintain within such reasonable limits as prescribed by each exchange and subject to reasonable call and notice as prescribed by each exchange, the minimum margins set forth in sec. 3 of this article on all future trades in grain except future trades of the following classes:

(a) **Hedging Trades.**—Members' and non-members' hedging trades which shall mean futures sold to offset a similar amount of cash grain or grain products bought and, conversely, futures bought to offset a similar amount of cash grain or grain products sold.

(b) **Spreading Trades.**—Members' and non-members' spreading trades of the following classes (1) Spreading trades between different markets in the same grain. (2) Spreading trades in the same market and grain but between different delivery months. (3) Spreading trades between different grains in the same or different markets in amounts which shall not result in an open market position for any person in any grain in excess of 2,000,000 bus. For the purposes of this paragraph (b), spreading trades are defined to mean and include purchases of futures in one market, grain, or delivery month, offset by sales in similar amounts of futures in the same or in another market, grain, or delivery month and, conversely, sales of futures in one market, grain, or delivery month, offset by purchases in similar amounts of futures in the same or in another market, grain, or delivery month.

It shall be incumbent upon each member to require satisfactory evidence that all hedging and spreading trades exempted from the minimum margin requirements are bona fide hedging or spreading trades, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. Minimum margins for all open trades,

as the same are hereinafter in this section defined, (excepting those mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 2 of this Article) shall be as follows:

(a) On all open trades, 10 per cent of the market price.

(b) On and after August 1, 1934, on open trades in excess of 2,000,000 bus., margins in addition to the margins required by paragraph (a) of this section equal to 15 per cent of the market price of such excess (hereafter referred to as "additional margins"), making a total margin on such excess of 25 per cent of the market price thereof. Each member who trades thru a member shall deposit and maintain with such member the additional margins, if any, required by this paragraph (b), within the limits prescribed by each exchange as provided in Sec. 2 of this article.

No member shall extend any credit or give any rebate or gratuity of any kind to any person for the purpose of circumventing or evading minimum margin requirements.

**Daily Fluctuations Limited.**—Each exchange shall continue in force and effect (until modified or abolished as hereinafter provided when market conditions shall permit) regulations prohibiting trading during any day in contracts for the future delivery of wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats or flax at a price higher or lower than the closing price for such grain on the previous business day, plus or minus, as the case may be, the following sum with respect to each such grain:

Wheat, rye, and barley .....	5c per bushel
Corn .....	4c per bushel
Oats .....	3c per bushel
Flax .....	10c per bushel

**Puts and Calls Prohibited.**—Each exchange, by proper regulation, shall prohibit and prevent all trading on such exchange by or thru its members, in indemnities and contracts known as "bids," "offers," "puts," or "calls."

**Modification.**—This code and all the provisions thereof are expressly made subject to the right of the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (b) of Sec. 10 of the Act, from time to time, to cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation issued under said Act.

Were it not for the existence of this processing tax, the price of hogs today would in all probability be about a dollar and a half higher than at present, according to Brookmire.

## Split in Farmers Elevators of South Dakota

The South Dakota Co-operatives Ass'n has been organized with H. E. Corey, Hamill, pres.; A. C. Wettestad, Colton, acting sec'y; directors, H. E. Corey, Hamill; Joe Idhe, Warner; E. J. Oyan, Baltic; M. F. Lamb, Winner; William Tschirley, Ethan; A. C. Wettestad, Colton; P. O. Svarvari, Lake Norden.

C. Jensen, pres. of the regularly organized Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, in a letter to members of the established ass'n, states:

The old Farm Board crowd which tried to control this Ass'n from the inside and failed is now attempting to destroy it entirely, even to the extent of forming another Ass'n.

You who value the privilege of deciding how and where you will market your grain and who recognize the importance of maintaining a strong state organization to serve your common interests are warned against this sinister and selfish attack and are urged to give your complete and loyal support to this Ass'n.

There is no need or excuse for another organization of farmers' co-operative elevators in this state. In spite of adverse conditions and limited resources this Ass'n has rendered exceptional service to the farmers elevators of South Dakota and is prepared and determined to carry on. It has stood steadfast against efforts to turn its influence to selfish and unsound schemes and it is stronger today than ever before.

There are many vital questions facing our elevators today which justify and demand the continued attention of this Ass'n.

The new secretary of the Ass'n is J. C. Weimer, formerly manager of the Farmers Elevator at Plankinton.

## Trading in Grain Futures

By W. SANFORD EVANS of Winnipeg, Man., under auspices of Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, at Chicago

In April, 1931, a commission to inquire into Trading in Grain Futures was appointed by the Government of Canada. The chairman was Sir Josiah Stamp, distinguished English economist and business man, the other members being Chief Justice Brown, of the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan, and myself.

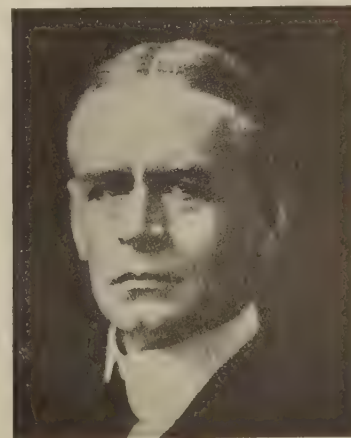
The subject assigned to me is "Reactions and conclusions from the report of the Stamp Commission," rather than an exposition of the report itself. In such observations as I have time to make I must therefore be understood, except when quoting the exact language of the report, to be presenting certain effects on my own mind, not only from my experience on this Commission but also from many years' observation and study of grain problems.

Futures trading owes to the Chicago grain trade its invention, I believe, and certainly its development into a market system. With some modifications this system has been adopted in leading grain marketing centers in other countries, and the practical judgment of the business world on its usefulness is indicated by its gradual adoption also in the markets for almost all other staple commodities. The most perfect working of the system is still to be found in grain trading.

Futures markets have been developed to deal with the risk of price change inherent in all merchandising. No matter how short may be the time between a purchase and a sale, a movement of price may have occurred. In grain merchandising and processing, many very considerable delays are inevitable. Wheat consumption goes on day by day in approximately equal quantities each day, but the domestic wheat supply of any country is all harvested within a month or two and over 90 per cent of the world's wheat is grown in the Northern hemisphere and harvested within about four months. A great deal of wheat must thus necessarily be carried a long time. Again, wheat moves from one end of the world to the other, sometimes taking many weeks in transit. There is an important lapse of time for the miller between the buying of the wheat and the bagging of the flour, and flour is sold to more different countries than is wheat. Someone must take the price risk of these delays. If the farmer is to have a ready cash market at all times then the bulk of the risk must be taken by other classes.

Now, it happens that while all agencies are incurring risks, there are at the same time many directly opposite risks being assumed. The primary grain merchant buying at a country point runs the risk of a decline in price before he can move the grain forward to the cash market for sale. At the very same time an importing merchant in Europe who sells to a miller for delivery a month or two hence runs the risk of a rise in the price before he can buy the actual kind and grade of wheat the miller wants. The same quantity of wheat may be involved in each of these transactions, but the risks are opposite. Is each of these parties to provide against his own risk by the margin he allows in buying or selling? Or is there any way in which the two risks can be pooled, as it were, and made to cancel each other? The futures market is the ingenious affirmative answer to this latter question.

Hedging operations create a large volume of business, but at any particular time there may be more merchants trying to put out selling hedges than there are merchants seeking buying hedges. This is notably the case just after harvest, but, even if in any day the volume on each side was equal, hedging bids and offers



W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, Man.



might not come into the market at the same hour. If, therefore, there is to be a complete and constant market it is evident that there must be other elements in the market prepared to carry risks for shorter or longer periods.

There are specialists in risk bearing in all classes of business. Some kinds of risks are calculable within moderate limits and are capable of actuarial estimation. Insurance companies undertake risks of this kind. The price risks in grain are not thus calculable but there is a class of persons who specialize in closely studying all factors in the situation and are prepared to assume these risks. This is the class of professional speculators as they are called. The futures market could not operate successfully without these risk bearing specialists who are ready to take up at any moment the balance of risk after straight hedging operations have been matched against each other.

It would be well perhaps if the word "speculator" were confined to specialists of this kind, and the word "gambler," or some other term, were applied to all those who without expert knowledge place orders in the market in the hope of making a profit on a turn of price. The Stamp Commission suggested such a distinction and while recognizing the necessary function of the special risk carrier, the Commission, in the light of evidence, without hesitation advised and even urged upon farmers, as well as upon the general public, that gambling in grain futures is for them, as a rule, a very dangerous and demoralizing operation.

Very large transactions on either the buying or the selling side must have at least local and temporary effects on the price level. Such transactions may be big scale operations of a few individuals or the aggregate of the small operations of a large number of persons. The occasional headlong rush of a public mob into the market may be a disturbing nuisance. Such mobs always rush over the cliff. But what is the real measure of the damage, if any, to the essential interests of producers, distributors and consumers?

If a view be taken of a period longer than a few days or a few weeks, and particularly if a world view be taken, there is surprisingly little evidence of substantial distortion of price levels from any artificial cause whatever.

A crop year is the shortest statistical period in which the workings of all these factors can be judged. At no time within that year would it be possible to determine whether the price at the moment was a proper price for world conditions or not, but if for the year as a whole the average price fitted quantities as they were finally known to have existed in that year, then the system would appear to have served its purpose and mistakes would be seen to have corrected themselves.

If, now, average prices by crop years be compared with total world supplies by crop years, it is found that as a matter of historical fact the yearly price level in normal times has moved up and down as quantities were smaller or larger and in a proportion so very closely corresponding as to afford a remarkable demonstration of direct relationship.

To attribute what has happened to wheat prices to any conditions peculiar to wheat, and to try to find an explanation in market operations on the bear side or even in the existence of certain surplus stocks, is to miss the real significance of what has occurred. Wheat would not have remained high even if there had never been a single short sale and would probably have fallen almost as much even if excess stocks had not accumulated. Recovery of wheat prices cannot be assured merely by limiting open lines, by government purchases of futures or cash wheat, or by export quotas or by denaturing stocks. These are for the most part market operations, where as the real forces that brought about the disparity of raw material prices are of another and more general character. These forces have already somewhat relaxed their grip and when they finally release it, wheat, if given a fair chance by governments, will be among the leaders in the readjustment.

Because of government action in many countries, by way of excessive tariffs, import quotas, milling quotas, subsidized prices, direct market operations, international wheat agreements and in other ways, the present is one of the most abnormal periods ever experienced, and the wheat market should not be judged by special developments in abnormal times. The regular market system cannot operate effectively today. It is not reasonable to expect it to do so and it would be very unreasonable to attribute to it the defects of present conditions.

Only 500,000 persons are unemployed in the consumer goods industries, while there are at least 9,500,000 idle in the durable goods industries, according to Colonel Ayres, the Cleveland statistician. Grain handlers fall in the consumer goods class, and altho not unemployed, would be greatly benefited if the buying power of the durable goods class were aided by restoration of confidence in stability of the dollar.

## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Who Will Market the Sealed Corn?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* If the Government calls all its loans on ear corn sealed on farms Aug. 15th, who will handle it? Will any or all of it be held in store and serve as a wet blanket on the corn market for years to come? So long as this great volume of grain hangs over the market, it is bound to exercise a depressing influence just as did the stored wheat of the Federal Farm Board during 1931 and 1932.

Of course, the A.A.A. will have the privilege of changing its mind about calling its loans Aug. 15th, which, I understand, is the date of maturity for all farmers' notes for money loaned on sealed corn. What to do is surely a pressing problem. Of one thing I am quite sure, and that is if the Government offers to lend money on the 1934 crop until April 1st next year as it has on the 1933 crop, farmers will find it necessary to build a lot of new cribs to take care of the surplus corn.

I appreciate that if the market gets above 45c at the farm, most of the loans on sealed corn will be paid in advance of note's maturity. But, if the market does not advance, then the Government gets the ear corn at 45 cts. per bu. and it will take a good loss on corn sealed west of the Mississippi River. If corn in the west advances to a price above 43 cts. country elevator men will be worked overtime to handle it. —F. R. Johnson, Fremont, Neb.

### Farmers National Selling Country Elevators

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I am wondering what is to become of the pool elevators which have been turned over to the Kansas City subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corp'n. Rumors have it that farmers about the stations where these elevators are located have been assured they could obtain a loan of 60% of the purchase price from the Bank for Co-operatives if they would buy the old pool elevator and operate it. The Farmers National would supply the new company with the other 40%, if needs be, giving it a loan at 3% for ten years; but, of course, the Farmers National expects to get all the grain shipped from the elevators during the ten years.

It is very evident that some difficulty has been experienced in securing the efficient operation of the old pool elevators, many of which are located at undesirable stations. If the farmers about each pool elevator do organize a company and buy it, I doubt that half of the elevators would long be operated, because if the Farmers National can not operate at a profit, how can the inexperienced farmers in the neighborhood of each house hope to succeed. Doubtless the high-powered salesman will succeed in organizing some co-operatives to take over pool elevators, but I feel sure that many of them will never be operated at a profit by anyone unless some good Samaritan instills the idea of toleration into the stubborn heads of near sighted managers.

Some elevator operators seem to forget they are not in business for the prime purpose of putting all their competitors out of business. If they can't operate at a profit, then it would be much better for them to get into some other line of business. The elevator operator who persists in cut-throat methods oftentimes finds as much

blood running from his own throat as he had hoped to draw from his competitor.

When all factions in the grain business learn the great advantage of pursuing a policy of "Live and let live," more country elevators will be operated at a profit.—I. M. Duncan, Oklahoma.

### Hearing on Bean Marketing Agreement

The AAA received suggestions as to clauses to form a part of the marketing agreement for beans at a 2-day hearing at Saginaw, Mich., Mar. 5 and 6 at the Bancroft hotel. Jas. A. Kennedy presided.

Albert L. T. Riedel, pres. of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, said "Charges in the last two years have been so low, operations resulted in a loss to the dealer. Most of the beans being handled today are processed at cost or less. An elevator cannot operate on the 30-cent margin. The base price should be definitely set as the paying price. If you are going to leave an opportunity for one elevator to overbid another, you are leaving an opening for the collapse of the whole agreement."

C. H. Bramble, master of the Michigan State Grange, said the grower would have little control of the price to be fixed by the control board if made up as planned, with two farmers, three independent dealers, one co-operative dealer, and one member to be selected by the other six.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 2, 3. The Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, Broadview Hotel, Wichita, Kan.

Apr. 2-4. Food Section, National Safety Council, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, to draft grain and grain products accident prevention code.

Apr. 5, 6, 7. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, San Francisco.

May 8, 9. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill., Jefferson Hotel.

May 14-17. National Fire Protection Ass'n, Atlantic City, N. J., including Dust Explosion Hazards and the Fumigation Hazards Com'ites' code reports.

May 31, June 1. The American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Inc., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 6, 7. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbus, O.

June 8-11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago. (Bring family.)

June 12, 13, 14—National Scalemen's Ass'n at Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

June 21, 22, 23. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

July 23, 24, 25. National Hay Ass'n at Chicago.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.



## Country Elevator Code to Undergo Further Changes

Just as the March 17th draft of the code of fair competition for the 25,000 country grain elevators and warehouses was being approved at a meeting of the Code Com'te of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns in Chicago on March 21, the NRA authorities in Washington were mailing additional provisions to be incorporated therein.

These all have to do with the labor sections of the code, some of which are consolidated by the new NRA recommendations.

The Code Com'te are now conferring together on these changes by mail and telegraph, and according to Chairman George E. Booth "will no doubt come to some agreement very soon as to just what features of the new additions are acceptable."

"The code has been revised many times during the past eight months and in my opinion continually improved," states Mr. Booth. "We hope soon to have it in a permanent form which will be acceptable to both the industry and to officials of NRA and AAA."

Members of the national code committee for the country grain elevators are George E. Booth, Chicago; E. A. Boyd, Spokane, Wash.; L. E. Farlow, Bloomington, Ill.; H. L. Robinson, Salina, Kas.; W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, Ill.; C. E. Huff, Chicago, and R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis. All except Mr. Huff and Mr. Boyd were represented in the action of the committee.

A 10 per cent increase in wages for employes of Corn Products Refining Co. who are on an hourly basis has been put into effect, stockholders of the company, were informed at their annual meeting today. Between 2,200 and 2,400 workers are affected.

## T. B. Andrews Passes On

Thomas B. Andrews, for many years prominent in the grain and feed business of Tennessee, died recently after a long illness, aged 76 years.

He operated a grain elevator at Memphis, Tenn., until 1900, when he formed the firm of Davis & Andrews, with T. L. Davis. He had served as president of the Memphis Merchants Exchange and as a director of the American Federation of Corn Millers.

Born in Maysville, Ky., he went to Memphis in 1879 after having been graduated from Centre College and began work with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Later he established and was pres. of the old Memphis Elevator Co. Surviving are his wife and three sons.



Thomas B. Andrews, Memphis, Tenn., Deceased.

## Padded Corn Yield Reports

An interesting sidelight on the way the AAA's corn acreage reduction plan is working out appears in the following report published in the *Bloomington Pantagraph* for Mar. 17:

Township Com'ites elected by the signers of corn-hog contracts in each township are beginning the work of appraising the contracted or "lay-out" acres on each farm, states F. C. Thomas, newly elected pres. of the McLean County Corn-Hog Ass'n.

This appraisal of the contracted acreage is for the purpose of determining the basis of rental payments on the land taken out of production, taking into account the particular field set aside.

Ten year average yields as reported by several hundred farmers in each county furnish the basis or guide which com'itemen will use in their work. McLean county's average yield of corn for the past 10 years is 36.5 bus. per acre, good, and poor land averaged together. This compares very favorably with other counties in the district. Dewitt county has a 10-year average of 34.4 bus., Logan 37.6 bus., Woodford 40.3 bus., Livingston 36.5 bus. and Ford county 34.6 bus. This 10 year average in McLean county appears to be quite accurate when compared with the yields claimed by more than 3,300 contract signers. For 1932 these contract signers claimed an average of about 50 bus. per acre, which was admittedly more than 10 bus. per acre above the average for McLean county.

Well over 10 bus. per acre above the average! So a lot of com'itemen, 3 to a township, have to be appointed to check up on the reports of the farmers, and whittle down the reported yields.

Hay domestic consumption for the past three years has averaged 80,000,000 tons.

## Conference on Grading Barley

A conference between representatives of the maltsters and barley dealers and Department of Agriculture experts was held in the New Post Office Building, Chicago, Ill., March 16. E. C. Parker, in charge of the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, called this conference for the purpose of presenting the results obtained by the Department in its researches on barley quality and standardization problems.

Mr. Parker reported the results of the Department's researches in perfecting sieves and sizing devices for use in the inspection and grading of malting barley. The percentage limit of undersized barley kernels permitted in barleys of the malting subclass was discussed. Mr. Parker also explained the results of the Department's investigations into devising methods for determining mellowness in malting barley, because in the proposed standards for malting barley it is the intention to include a minimum percentage requisite for mellow kernels to assure satisfactory malting material.

The minimum requisite for sound barley and the maximum percentage of damaged kernels permissible in the subclass for malting barley were fully discussed. The limitation of skinned and broken kernels, as well as the degree of this mechanical damage, was likewise fully considered.

The maltsters and barley merchants assured Mr. Parker of their co-operation to utilize the proposed malting barley standards for the purposes for which they were designed.

The proposed malting barley standards are in some respects experimental until such time as their application can be carefully studied from a supervision and statistical standpoint. Maltsters present agreed to work under the grade of malting barley which has been established as the lowest quality acceptable on a contract for future delivery.

In Attendance were: James M. Adam, Anheuser-Busch Co., St. Louis; Chris Bucher, Minneapolis; E. A. Josephson, Chicago; Curt Kanow and Chris Kurth, Milwaukee; F. A. Miller, Manitowoc; J. J. Murphy, Bartlett-Frazier Co., A. Rothchild, Oscar J. Ruh, F. P. Siebel and Hugo Stolley, Chicago; Walter Zimm, Milwaukee; Dr. James G. Dickson, University of Wisconsin, Grain Supervisors: C. B. Barron, St. Louis; R. H. Black, Minneapolis; Wm. L. Ingles, Milwaukee; C. L. Cannon, Chicago; Dr. D. A. Coleman, Grain Division, Washington, and the staff of General Field Headquarters.

## Government to Trade Crops For Silver

The Dies bill, H. R. 7581, introduced Feb. 2 by Rep. Dies of Texas, passed the House Mar. 19 by a vote of 257 to 112, which majority indicates how many congressmen choose to ignore sound trade practices.

The bill authorizes a board composed of the pres., sec'y of the treas., sec'y of commerce, and sec'y of agriculture to negotiate with foreign buyers for the sale of surplus farm products and to accept in payment therefor silver coin or bullion at such value as may be agreed upon, which shall not exceed 25 per cent of the world market price of silver, and authorizes the sec'y of the treas. to issue silver certificates based upon the agreed value of such silver bullion or coin.

The board is authorized to buy farm products to fill its contracts with foreign buyers, and to enter into contracts with producers. The premium the board is authorized to pay shall not exceed \$400,000,000 a year.

The price per ounce of the silver shall be 10 to 25 per cent above the world market price. The silver certificates issued against the silver by the treas. shall be legal tender for all purposes.

When the U. S. accumulates a large stock of the world's silver at premium prices, the idle surplus will depress the market value of silver to the great despair of the silver mine owners.

## Dairy Products to Be Advertised

Wisconsin manufacturers of dairy products have been holding meetings, sponsored by the feed trade, newspapers and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, to consider an advertising and promotion plan for butter, cheese and other products.

Monroe County creameries, holding the first meeting in the series, unanimously agreed to 5c per 1,000 lbs. of butter, and 6c per 1,000 lbs. of butter fat used in other dairy products, based on 1932 production records, toward an advertising fund. Spending of the fund is to be under control of the state department of agriculture and markets, with counsel from the Wisconsin Daily Newspaper Advertising Managers League.

## Manitoba Wheat Control Act

The bill introduced in the Manitoba legislature to make effective the limitation of wheat sales empowers the wheat board:

To control, by license or otherwise, the total quantity of wheat which each owner or occupant of land or any person claiming through or under him may sell or dispose of in the province during the crop season of 1934-35, namely, between the first day of August, 1934, and the thirty-first day of July, 1935, inclusive:

To take possession of and sell and deliver to purchasers wheat stored in an elevator or warehouse or elsewhere in the province and to deal with the same as to payment of advances and otherwise in the same way as if it had been otherwise delivered to the board, and to move grain into and out of and through an elevator or other place of storage:

To control, by license or otherwise, the buying and selling of wheat in the province, and to issue licenses in such form as the board decides, and to cancel at any time any license issued by the board:

To provide, subject to such exceptions as the board deems necessary, that no person other than the board shall buy wheat, operate any elevator or warehouse where wheat is received, or handle wheat on commission or otherwise, unless licensed by the board.

To order any person holding wheat stored in an elevator or warehouse or elsewhere in the province to sell and dispose of the same to the board or a licensee of the board, on such terms as the board directs, and any such order of the board shall pass to the purchaser the title in the wheat mentioned in the order:

To permit persons owning or operating mills in the province to grind the wheat of farmers and others to such amount for any one individual and upon such terms and conditions as are deemed advisable.

In other words the political racketeers propose to kick the grain growers and handlers around as suits their own sweet will, in the name of "farm relief."



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Stamford, Tex., Mar. 23.—Wheat condition 75%; acreage 80%.—Stamford Mill & Elevator Co.

Altus, Okla., Mar. 22.—Wheat acreage, 95%; condition, 100%. Oats acreage, 120%.—Leger Mill Co.

Roseland, Neb., Mar. 13.—Wheat looks good, with surface moisture.—M. J. Stoetzel, Mgr., Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Anness, Kan., Mar. 22.—Acreage 15% less; none to be plowed up; prospect good; need rain.—U. E. Baird Grain Co.

Foosland, Ill., Mar. 22.—Wheat crop is 75% of last year's; too soon to tell how much will be plowed up.—George A. DeLong.

Guide Rock, Neb., Mar. 12.—Too early to tell much about the wheat crop. Looks like about 20% abandonment.—L. W. Ely.

Kirwin, Kan., Mar. 13.—Wheat in this vicinity, with the exception of that in stalk fields, is generally looking good.—C. M. Alspach.

Crowell, Tex., Mar. 25.—Wheat acreage reduced 15%; condition 90%; plowed up 5%, nothing in place. Corn and oats none to speak of.—Self Grain Co.

Cleveland, Tenn., Mar. 21.—Increase in wheat acreage of 5%; none plowed up. Decrease in oats of 10%. Increase in corn of 5%.—Cleveland Milling Co.

Cogswell, N. D.—The wheat acreage this last season was normal; yields average, about 1½ to 2 bus. per acre, with some damage and some ergot.—A. E. Cole.

Hollis, Okla., Mar. 24.—Very dry here, need rain badly. If we don't get it soon the wheat will be very short. Acreage about same as last year.—Hollis Mill.

College Corner, O., Mar. 13.—The wheat outlook around here is poor; some fields you can hardly tell there was any wheat sown in them.—R. N. Davis & Co.

Ingalls, Kan., Mar. 14.—About 60% of wheat left; balance looks good. Some barley being sown. Ground in good shape for spring crop planting.—A. H. Hewes.

Brook, Ind., Mar. 21.—Condition of wheat compared with last year 50%; to be plowed up 15%; oats will be sown in its place.—Standard Elvtr. Co., W. R. Nading, Mgr.

Nekoma, Kan., Mar. 12.—Wheat 60% of a crop if nothing more happens to it; some corn (kafir and milo) will be sown in its place, but mostly summer fallowed.—M. T. Moran.

McConnellsville, O., Mar. 12.—Wheat condition about 80%; none plowed up. Sixteen snows this winter, ground covered last ten days. No oats or corn been sown.—Elk Eye Milling Co.

Buck Creek, Ind., Mar. 23.—Acreage about same on wheat as 1933; condition variable, probably 65% of normal; condition, some poorer than in 1933. Very little if any plowed up. Soybeans are talked strongly. Clover seeded on idle areas.—W. A. Ostrander.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 24.—With ample surface moisture now the wheat plant is readily responding to warm, sunny days. Very little winter killing. The danger now is from sudden drops in temperature. Better than a normal amount of rainfall will be necessary to overcome the deficiency in subsoil moisture. The increase in acreage of winter wheat planted in Illinois last fall was 8% above that of 1932.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Springfield, Ill., Mar. 21.—The snow provided excellent protection to winter crops generally and the surface of the ground is now quite wet; however, amounts were insufficient to relieve the prevailing very dry condition of the subsoil. Early in the week weather conditions were favorable for farm work, and some oats were sown in the northern division. The condition of winter grains and meadows, while improving, is mostly fair, tho some fields are good.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Judyville, Ind., Mar. 24.—Winter wheat condition 75%.—Davis Grain Co.

Arrington, Kan., Mar. 22.—Condition of wheat good; not much to be plowed up.—H. A. Gibbs.

Ewing, Ind., Mar. 23.—Increase in acreage over last year, 10%; condition only fair. Too early to tell how much will be plowed up. Very little oats shown yet and no corn.—Ewing Mill Co.

Frankfort, Ind., Mar. 21.—Wheat acreage 110, condition 70, amount plowed up will depend on future weather. Corn acreage now estimated at 85% of normal. Oats acreage normal.—A. B. Cohee & Co.

Greenfield, O., Mar. 12.—Wheat acreage just very slightly below last year; none plowed up; now covered with snow, and think growing weather will show plant satisfactory.—Styer-wait Milling Co.

Cherryvale, Kan., Mar. 13.—Wheat looking fine; acreage about same as last year. Doubt if any wheat plowed up here. Average oats acreage seeded. Can't tell about corn yet.—N. Sauer Milling Co.

Grandview, Ind., Mar. 21.—Condition of the growing wheat crop thruout this territory is excellent. Acreage fully one-third more than last year. Have not heard of any being plowed up.—Cadick Milling Co.

Johnstown, O., Mar. 23.—Wheat acreage 10% less than last year; condition 75%. Too early to estimate amount which will be plowed up. No corn or oats sown yet. Corn acreage will be reduced 15%.—Babcock Bros.

Anson, Kan., Mar. 22.—Acreage about 30% less than last year. Crop in good condition. No wheat will be plowed up. Oats sown will be much less than last year. Corn about the same.—Stayton & Myers Grain Co.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., Mar. 21.—Wheat is looking fine. About 100% planted. Very little, if any, will be plowed up. Condition is about 98% compared with last year. Corn crop will be reduced about 10% to 15%.—Home Mill & Grain Co.

Carlisle, Ky., Mar. 21.—Very little grain of any kind on farms and hay of all kinds has been consumed. We have big sheep and lamb population and farmers are compelled to buy feed for them.—Carlisle Mill & Supply Co.

Arlington, Kan., Mar. 21.—Wheat looking very good; 20% less acreage; 2% plowed up, 3% to oats, 5% to corn. Don't think they will put all the ground in anything. Need moisture badly. Oats sowing completed.—C. D. Moore.

Temple, Tex., Mar. 22.—Wheat acreage (winter), 90%; condition, 95%. Oats acreage (fall), 85%; condition, 90%. Barley acreage, small. Corn will be about 110% acreage. General agricultural conditions good.—Wendland Grain Co.

Decatur, Ind., Mar. 21.—Acreage about 10% less than last year. Too early to tell amount of damage, not over 2% as near as can tell now. Grasses, soy beans and sugar beets take the place of grain. No oats sown.—Buck Elvtr. Co.

Aldrich, Mo., Mar. 22.—The acreage of wheat planted shows slight increase over last year; condition about 75 to 80%; abandonment about 2 to 3%. Oats acreage looks about 105%. Corn acreage will decrease sharply, say 10%.—F. H. Jarnagin.

Bellbuckle, Tenn., Mar. 21.—We have about 50% of last year's wheat crop to cut in June. None will be plowed up. Everybody is putting in lespedeza. We will put in an average crop of oats; the corn crop will be cut 25%.—Crouch & Wilson.

Buckner, Mo., Mar. 12.—About 10% of the wheat acreage has been cut from last year's acreage due to crop reduction program in this locality. There will perhaps be 10% more oats sown and about 10% less corn planted.—Hedrick & Son.

Attica, Kan., Mar. 22.—Wheat acreage about 90% of last year. Condition of crop is fair to good. Damaged some by high winds and freeze of last few days. No subsoil moisture and it will require a favorable season from now on to make a crop.—Attica Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Andover, Kan., Mar. 22.—There is about 25% more acreage of wheat than last year and it is in good condition, but needing rain badly. There will be none abandoned this year. A large acreage of oats has been sown, but needing rain to bring it up. There will be about 25% reduction in corn acreage.—S. B. McClaren.

Ligonier, Ind., Mar. 21.—As things now look there will be no wheat plowed up. Acreage of wheat about the same as last year; thus far condition good; tops brown, but good roots. Went into winter with lack of moisture, so will need plenty of spring rains.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co.

Fort Morgan, Colo., Mar. 22.—Acreage 60% of last year; dry weather and wind damaged last fall's planting; condition is about 90%. About 30% of the acreage planted is damaged and it probably will be planted to forage crops. Too early for oats or corn planting.—Farmers Platte Valley Milling & Elevator Co.

Attica, Kan., Mar. 22.—Wheat about 70%, wheat acreage about 85% of last year. Need rain bad. No subsoil moisture. Oats crop acreage 75% of '33 crop. Corn acreage about 60% of '33 crop. No corn or oats raised here last year. Wheat in condition will deteriorate fast without rain.—Attica Farmers Union.

Cecilia, Ky., Mar. 21.—In Hardin County wheat 25% below last year's seeding. Some reports of damage and wheat is very backward in this section for this time of year. Ice struck the roots. Some stood the weather and with some warm, growing weather will make a big change. No wheat will be plowed up in this section.—Cecilia Flour Mills.

Arlington, Kan., Mar. 22.—Would figure about 15% less account of allotment acreage on wheat. Condition about 60% of what a normal crop should look like at this time of year, maybe 75%. Very little to be plowed up, probably 5%, which will be planted to corn or feeds. Very little oats or corn grown around here.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Carlisle, Ky., Mar. 21.—Acreage big; 30 days ago no wheat visible on account of hard freezes, now greening up and growing. Condition about 75%. On account of shortage of grass for sheep, farmers will graze wheat fields until late, which may necessitate heavy plowing up, perhaps one-third. Will replace with quick grasses for later grazing.—Carlisle Mill & Supply Co.

Amarillo, Tex., Mar. 22.—East and south of Amarillo 25% and north and west fully 50% acreage of winter wheat seeded has no chance of producing crop. Balance winter wheat in serious condition account lack of moisture. Almost 15% acreage reduction. Milo and Kaffir, grown for feed crop. The Panhandle of Texas does not produce much oats or corn.—C. G. Hilker Grain Co.

Amarillo, Tex., Mar. 23.—Estimated conditions: South of Canadian River and west of Amarillo, 20%; south of Canadian River and east of Amarillo 60 miles, 40% to 50%; 10% of abandoned acreage will probably be planted to oats and barley to 20% if rains occur in 10 days; 15% to grain sorghums. Balance will dry out—to summer fallow. Blown badly.—Neely Grain & Elevator Co.

Atwood, Kan., Mar. 22.—Acreage has been reduced a good 15%. Corn stalk is very poor, as is stubble sown wheat. Summer fallow is good but the wind March 16 and 17 hurt it considerably, turning it brown. Very little oats or barley being sown. Corn acreage will be cut a good 25% in this county. It is very dry here. Will have to have moisture soon.—The Atwood Equity Ex., J. A. Bowles.

Brookings, S. D., Mar. 23.—Grain acreage will be dependent upon moisture. Our soil is exceedingly dry, and unless we get some good early rains a great many acres in an important producing section of the state will not be put into crop. Delay in government making seed loans will no doubt also be a factor, as it is doubtful if funds will be available in time to obtain seed grain for normal planting. At this writing not a seed loan application blank has been received in the state.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, E. H. Sexauer.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 22.—Present indications suggest that the wheat carryover in the United States on July 1, 1934, may be around 240 to 250 million bushels, compared with about 388 million bushels last year. The carryover on August 1 in other countries probably will be slightly larger than last year. New crop acreage in the United States promises to be four or five million acres larger than in 1933, while in Europe, exclusive of Russia, a decrease of about two million acres is indicated. Growing conditions in North America are starting more favorably than last year, while in Europe they are worse.—Gilbert Gusler, Statistician, Millers National Federation.



Madison, Wis., Mar. 27.—Wisconsin farmers will increase most of their crop acreages this spring if the present intentions are carried out, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. With the shortage of tame hay and small grains last year and the increase in livestock, farmers expect to increase barley 3 per cent and their emergency crop of soybeans 20 per cent over the acreage harvested last year. Wisconsin farmers also expect to greatly increase the acreage of most of their cash crops this spring.

Columbus, O., Mar. 21.—Reports from Ohio farmers on or about March 1 indicated that the acreages of many of the important crops would be reduced this year, states Glenn S. Ray of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The figures on intended acreages for 1934 show 13 per cent decrease for corn, 2 per cent decrease for potatoes, 22 per cent decrease for tobacco, 7 per cent decrease for soybeans, and 40 per cent decrease for barley. The intended acreage of oats is the same as that of last year while the hay acreage is expected to be 4 per cent larger than in 1933.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 20.—The prospects for a good wheat crop in southwestern Indiana are favorable at the present time, according to C. E. Skiver, of Purdue University, who spent several days in this territory recently. There has been scarcely any winter-killing to date. The plants are in excellent condition, according to Skiver. "The five counties, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Gibson and Knox, have produced an average of 2,890,000 bus. during the three years 1930-1932, inclusive. This was the base period the federal government used in the acreage reduction contracts. Acreage was undoubtedly reduced from last season, but the crop was planted in excellent condition."—W. B. C.

Rich Hill, Mo., Mar. 15.—Would judge that there is 25% more wheat than last year sown, and seems to be in fair condition. There will be at least 25% more oats sown than last year, as almost everyone is sowing oats now and they are going in in nice shape. Corn planting has not commenced, but the acreage will be some less, on account of the bonus reduction, probably 15% to 20% less acreage, but what will be planted will have better attention, and if the season is favorable do not see how the bushels will be reduced very much, as some fertilizer will be used and they will be able to farm better what they have than they have heretofore, as almost always planted more than they could cultivate properly.—Gus Kienberger.

## Flaxseed Acreage for 1934

The U. S. Government's report on "Farmers' intentions to plant in 1934" indicates that the flaxseed acreage will probably be 21½% larger than the harvested acreage in 1933. As the harvested acreage last year was 1,283,000, the estimate for 1934 comes to 1,558,000 acres to be sown to flaxseed. This is the smallest acreage predicted since 1921 and 1922 when we had two years of exceptionally low flax acreage. In 1933 the sown acreage was 1,755,000, but ordinarily around 3,000,000 acres have been planted annually during the past twenty-five years.

We believe that it is unfortunate that the predicted acreage for flaxseed is so small. This country should be able to plant up to 2,500,000 acres of flax.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Report on Intended Acreage

Washington, D. C., Mar. 15.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. makes the following report on the indicated acreage for harvest in 1934 of certain crops upon which approximately 51,000 farmers made reports on or about March 1 regarding their planting intentions for the 1934 season (last 000 omitted):

Crop.	—Harvested—		*1934
	1932	1933	
Corn, all	108,668	102,239	92,073
All spring wheat	21,928	19,073	18,594
Durum	3,946	2,310	2,155
Other spring	17,982	16,763	16,439
Oats	41,425	36,541	38,640
Barley	13,346	10,052	11,818
Flaxseed	1,975	1,283	1,559
Rice	868	769	739
Grain sorghums	7,864	8,143	8,743
Beans, dry edible	1,408	1,671	1,945
Peanuts, grown alone	1,937	1,599	1,655
Soybeans, grown alone	2,965	2,705	2,999
Cowpeas, grown alone	2,062	1,729	1,898
Tame hay	53,282	53,829	54,092

\*Indicated for harvest.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Crowell, Tex., Mar. 25.—Wheat in farmers' hands 5%.—Self Grain Co.

Anness, Kan., Mar. 22.—In farmers' hands, 10%.—U. E. Baird Grain Co.

Stamford, Tex., Mar. 23.—Wheat on farms, 15%.—Stamford Mill & Elevator Co.

Foosland, Ill., Mar. 22.—Corn remaining on farms, 70%; oats, 15%.—George A. DeLong.

Arlington, Kan., Mar. 21.—One-tenth of the grain still in farmers' hands.—C. D. Moore.

Altus, Okla., Mar. 22.—Three to 5% wheat and oats in farmers' hands.—Leger Mill Co.

Kirwin, Kan., Mar. 13.—Very little wheat and corn remaining to be shipped.—C. M. Alspach.

Arlington, Kan., Mar. 22.—Not over 10% back in farmers' hands.—Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Johnstown, O., Mar. 23.—Twenty per cent of wheat and 15% of oats left on farms.—Babcock Bros.

Andover, Kan., Mar. 22.—Almost no old wheat in farm bins. No old corn on hand.—S. B. McClaren.

Ewing, Ind., Mar. 23.—Not over 5% of grain of all kinds left in farmers' hands.—Ewing Mill Co.

McConnellsville, O., Mar. 12.—Farmers hold about 20% to 30% of the grain.—Elk Eye Milling Co.

Buck Creek, Ind., Mar. 23.—Very little grain on farms here over what will be used.—W. A. Ostrander.

Decatur, Ind., Mar. 21.—Ten per cent of the wheat still on hand, 15% of corn, no oats.—Buck Elvtr. Co.

Anson, Kan., Mar. 22.—Ten per cent of last year's wheat is in farmers' hands.—Stayton & Myers Grain Co.

Attica, Kan., Mar. 22.—Less than 1% of the 1933 crop of wheat in farmers' hands.—Attica Farmers Union.

Brook, Ind., Mar. 21.—Grain remaining in farmers' hands, 25%.—Standard Elvtr. Co., W. R. Nading, Mgr.

Buckner, Mo., Mar. 12.—Only about 5% of the wheat still in farmers' hands and 35% of the corn.—Hedrick & Son.

Ligonier, Ind., Mar. 21.—About 20% of last year's crop in elevators and in farmers' hands.—Lyon & Greenleaf Co.

Frankfort, Ind., Mar. 21.—Grain remaining in farmers' hands: Wheat 15%, corn 25%, oats 10%.—A. B. Cohee & Co.

Judyville, Ind., Mar. 24.—No wheat in farmers' hands; corn in farmers' hands 25% and oats 5%.—Davis Grain Co.

Fort Morgan, Colo., Mar. 22.—None of the grain in farmers' hands now.—Farmers Platte Valley Milling & Elevator Co.

Amarillo, Tex., Mar. 22.—In the Panhandle of Texas very little grain held in farmers' hands.—C. G. Hilker Grain Co.

Cleveland, Tenn., Mar. 21.—No wheat in farmers' hands; 25% of last year's corn still on farms.—Cleveland Milling Co.

Greenfield, O., Mar. 12.—Oats and corn are all fed locally, and about enough in farmers' hands for needs.—Styerwalt Milling Co.

College Corner, O., Mar. 13.—Stocks in the farmers' hands about all gone; hardly any wheat coming in at all.—R. N. Davis & Co.

Baltimore, Md., Mar. 24.—A feature of the Baltimore wheat trade is the continued free arrivals here of Pacific Coast white wheat which is being unloaded into export elevators.—R. C. N.

Paxton, Ill., Mar. 22.—So many of our farmers have signed for the corn-hog plan and taken government loans on their corn that we do not expect any movement of consequence until the price goes well above 45 cents to the farmer, or the government gets the corn and orders it delivered to elevators.—B. E. Morgan, Paxton Farmers Grain Co.

Thomasboro, Ill., Mar. 22.—Out of 168 farms in Rantoul Township, 161 have signed the corn-hog reduction plan.—F. C. Irle, Sharp Elevator Co.

Grandview, Ind., Mar. 21.—Only about 10% of last year's wheat crop remains in the hands of the farmers and about 40% of the corn crop.—Cadick Milling Co.

Bellbuckle, Tenn., Mar. 21.—We have about 10% of wheat on hand and in farmers' hands and about 20% of last year's corn; only enough oats to seed us.—Crouch & Wilson.

Leshara, Neb., Mar. 15.—Wheat acreage 10% less; condition good; none plowed up. Oats acreage normal. Corn acreage 15% less.—Leshara Elvtr. Co., A. E. Priest, Mgr.

Leshara, Neb., Mar. 15.—Wheat in farmers' hands, 1933 crop, 20%; oats none, crop failure; corn in farmers' hands, including government tie-up, 85%.—Leshara Elvtr. Co., A. E. Priest, Mgr.

Elwin, Ill., Mar. 13.—We expect a million and a half bus. of corn to have been sealed by the end of this month. Practically no corn was raised thru this district, and most of the sealing is on old corn.—J. A. Markwell, Elwin Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Montreal, Que.—February receipts of grain were: Wheat 86,600 bus., corn 3,000, oats 57,883, barley 3,608 and hay 20,416 bales, against wheat 265,761 bus., corn 10,592, oats 83,383, barley 12,444 and hay 5,958 bales in February, 1933.—Board of Trade, J. Stanley Cook, Sec'y.

Blue Mound, Ill., Mar. 13.—No grain is moving at present. Farmers have shown a great deal of interest in sealing, and are taking advantage of government loans.—Earl Crow, Blue Mound Grain Co.

New Orleans, La.—February exports of grain were: Wheat 12,175 bus., corn 12,346, oats 6,678, compared with wheat 29,500 bus., corn 280,732, oats 17,138 for February, 1933.—J. M. Wilkie, Chief Grain Inspector.

Loda, Ill., Mar. 23.—At a meeting Mar. 15 that reflected the territory from Sheldon to Chatsworth and from Kankakee to Loda, it was estimated that an average of 47% of the available corn has been sealed. In this immediate community not more than about 18% has been sealed.—Charles Gingerich, Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

The corn industries, on an average, consume about 9% of the crop, or slightly more than one-fifth as much as is used in hog feeding operations.

## Exports of Breadstuffs

Exports of breadstuffs for January, compared with January, 1933; and for the six months ending December, 1933, compared with the six months ending December, 1932, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in bushels:

	January		6 Mos. End. Dec.	
	1934	1933	1933	1932
Wheat	2,867,041	1,792,502	4,781,596	17,685,458
Corn	127,384	117,757	3,174,585	6,002,609
Oats	18,737	171,650	369,232	2,978,642
Rye	.....	.....	15,523	286,396
Barley	512,586	978,581	3,352,707	5,365,647
Buckwheat	3,688	.....	4,975	32,517
Wheat Flour, bbls.	362,254	323,582	1,969,465	2,329,957

## Canadian Grain Supply

The visible supply of Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Mar. 16 was reported by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, as 225,660,441 bus., compared with a revised figure of 227,890,536 bus. for the previous week and 224,538,070 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 7,840,846 bus., of which 2,604,167 bus. were in store in Buffalo, 1,826,265 bus. at New York and 2,777,000 bus. at Albany, N. Y. This compared with 6,947,789 bus. on the same date last year, of which 5,166,320 bus. were located at Buffalo, 224,476 bus. at New York and 820,069 bus. at Boston.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2,228,643 bus., compared with 6,492,827 bus. last year.

Stocks in store at the country, private and mill elevators, Head of the Lakes, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Churchill for the week ending Mar. 16 compared with the same week last year, respectively, were as follows: Wheat, 196,340,685 bus. and 196,500,794 bus.; oats, 15,750,153 and 8,507,671; barley, 10,188,762 and 5,729,230; flaxseed, 571,440 and 1,410,835; rye, 3,076,588 and 2,956,568; totals, 225,927,628 bus. and 215,105,098 bus.



# Another Disastrous Dust Explosion

Although we have in the grain trade many doubting Thomases who still refuse to believe that grain dust will explode another disastrous explosion occurred in the head-house of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Company's old elevator at Wichita Falls, Tex., March 13th.

The old 800,000 bus elevator was built about sixteen years ago. It consists of two rows of large reinforced concrete tanks and interstice bins being arranged eight to a row back of the head-house. Parallel to this elevator and about twenty feet from it is the new reinforced concrete elevator of 1,200,000 bushels capacity, built during 1930. The storage annex of this elevator, as is shown by the illustration herewith, was composed of thirty-six large cylindrical bins and thirty-two interstice and pocket bins. The cupola of the new head-house and the Texas over the storage bins each contain a large glass area, while the head-house and Texas over the bins of the old storage annex contained but a few small windows.

The employees, some of whom had not returned to their posts after lunch, insist that the explosion originated in the basement, and although all legs were housed in steel castings which provide no ledges for accumulating dust, the explosion quickly communicated to the head-house of the old elevator and completely demolished the cupola.

The first, or working story of the old head-house, was wrecked and much of it blown out into the large double track shed extending along in front of both head houses and the mill, which was on the opposite side of the tracks.

The conveyor gallery above the tanks and the tunnel below the tanks were so clean that combustion did not communicate to the storage annex, and the explosion was confined to the work-house of the old elevator. The new elevator and the mill remain undamaged, being so clean that the fire did not communicate to either building.

These two reinforced concrete elevators standing side by side are without doubt the best equipped, from a dust collecting standpoint, of any grain handling plant in the world.

The mill, which is a subsidiary of the General Mills, is located in a residential district and out of deference to its neighbors, three additional dust collecting units were installed late in 1931 in the elevator, and an additional unit was installed to maintain a suction on the receiving sinks, so as to prevent the dust being blown about when grain was being unloaded from cars. In fact, at every point where dust was likely to be thrown out from grain being transferred, a suction hood to entrain the dust in a sufficient flow of air to carry it away before it had a chance to spread was installed.

One dust collecting unit in the first story of the old elevator, operated by a 25-h.p. motor, drew the dust from the six elevator boots, the top and bottom suction hoods at the receiving belt and shipping belt discharges. This fan also provided suction for the automatic dust hoods to all draw spouts in the basement tunnel and floor sweeps throughout the lower floors. Two dusty turnheads in the sacking floor were equipped with special suction hoods.

Another dust collecting unit provided suction for floor sweeps in the conveyor galleries and upper floors of both head-houses. This unit also provided suction connections at stationary belt loaders on the belts running to storage bins of both annexes and to the cross belt connecting the cupolas of the two elevators. Tailing hoods for picking up carryover from trippers were connected on the discharge end of all belts, and three turnheads were provided on the distributing floors.

This top story unit was driven by a 30-h.p. motor and delivered its collections to a dust collector on the outside of the old work-house. All cleaning machines in the old houses were at that time equipped with new Day two-cham-



Wreckage of the Headhouse of Wichita Falls, Tex., Elevator was Badly Scattered.



The New Elevator and Mill of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co. at Wichita Falls, Tex. The Headhouse of the Old Elevator Wrecked by Dust Explosion is just back of the New Elevator.  
[See facing page and outside front cover page.]



ber dust collectors, located along with the fan collectors.

In the Journal for Dec. 9, 1931, we were glad to publish a complete description of this improved dust collecting equipment, and the people living near the plant were delighted with the improvement in the cleanliness of their surroundings.

With the four separate units installed to minimize the spreading of dust from the elevators, we feel certain that if the dust collect-

ing units were in operation, the plant must have been much cleaner than ninety-nine out of every other hundred elevators in existence. However, the fact that no part of the extensive plant outside the head-house of the old elevator was damaged, is convincing evidence that the different dust collecting units were in operation and the plant was clean.

Two persons testified to having heard three explosions at 1:15, each increasing in intensity. Employees disagreed as to whether the first ex-

plosion was on the ground floor or at the top of the head house.

The force of the expanding gases blew out the 6-inch steel reinforced concrete walls of the upper part of the head house, hurling small pieces of concrete thru the roofs of neighboring residences. Shrubbbery at the ground level was bent and torn by the blast and the high iron and wire fence encircling the property was knocked 15 ft. out of line at one point. The shock jarred plaster from the walls of the mill proper. Ventilators at top of the tanks at one end of the annex were blown open. An iron flywheel 10 ft. in diameter in the engine room fell and broke into several pieces. A closed steel door was blown into the feed room and struck down one worker who was sacking feed.

The wreckage prevented access to the weigh-master's office on the 8th floor in which was imprisoned J. J. Snelgrove, who was rescued an hour later by cutting a hole thru the top of his office. The rescuers released him by sawing thru an angle iron that clamped his left leg. The skin was burned from his hands.

The one man at work on the cleaning floor just above the ground floor, W. W. Pritchard, was so badly burned that he died six hours later. His clothing was burned off his body before rescuers could respond to his cries as he stood 30 ft. above the ground wringing his hands. Four or five men escaped harm because they had not yet returned to their work in the head house after the lunch hour. Wheat in the tanks was ignited and continued to burn late in the same day.

The section in which the blast occurred was constructed in 1918 and had a capacity of 800,000 bus. The new storage annex and head house built in 1930 has a capacity of 1,200,000 bus. The damaged annex contained 500,000 bus. of wheat. Operation of the mill continued practically without interruption.

The photographs reproduced herewith together with the views presented on the outside front coverpage will give the reader a clear idea of the destructive force of exploding grain dust. The bottom view on cover shows the ruins of the reinforced concrete track shed, the missing windows and the cracked walls of the head-house. The top view on cover shows the ruins of the headhouse and the conveyor gallery which connected the two cupolas.

The tilted windows ventilating the texas of the new elevator, the bin ventilators of its storage annex and the large ventilators in the roof of the mill are all designed to reduce the dust hazard.

### Millers' Code Status

The Millers' National Federation's code com'tee is meeting in Washington at the request of government officials for the purpose of taking final action with respect to the flour milling code. At this time the principal undecided points concern parts of the labor provisions. Considerable pressure is being put on us to agree to a higher minimum scale than provided in the temporary code; and another very objectionable proposition relates to a proposed method for settlement of labor difficulties. It may take a week to straighten out these and other related points.

The marketing and trade practice provisions seem to be pretty well settled and will not differ essentially from the Federation proposals at the hearing in January. The stop-loss provision seems certain to stand without material change, as do also the 90-day sales basis, carrying charges, package, and self-rising differentials, prohibition of rebates, prohibition of guaranty against declines, rewriting contracts, etc. The only recent change of consequence is that which outlaws premiums of all kinds. There will be no restriction upon machine hours.

Herman Fakler, of the Federation Washington office, March 23 writes: "No final developments which we can report at this time; probably will not be for several days."—*The Hook-Up*.



Ruins of 4-Story Cupola of Wichita Falls, Tex., Elevator. The Heavy Reinforced Concrete Walls were forced to give away.



The Track Shed of Elevator at Wichita Falls, Tex., was filled with debris from the lower stories. [See facing page and outside front cover page.]



## A Profitable Birthday Celebration

Business building is not the easiest task in the world, but it calls for continuous study and persistent action. Farmers seldom, if ever, go into strange elevators to buy or sell. Each desirable patron prefers to go into a plant where he is known and where he knows the man in charge. If he can call the manager by his first name, he surely would not think of going to a neighboring elevator where he knows no one.

Business is built on confidence. Confidence is built on acquaintance and a conviction that the merchant is disposed to deal fairly and squarely with his customers. When a merchant gives proof positive of his earnest desire to serve his customers well, he establishes friendly relations that build up goodwill and attract trade to his elevator every day of the year. Even the dull-est farmer is always appreciative of kindly consideration, and the more personal attention given him by any elevator operator, the more difficult will it be to divert his patronage to some other plant.

Several times in recent years we have taken occasion to comment upon the helpful service rendered patrons and prospective patrons by the Lapeer Grain Co., of Lapeer, Mich. Employing a graduate of Michigan Agricultural School to help farmer patrons with feeding problems has helped the Lapeer Grain Co. to extend its trade to many distant farms.

Recently it celebrated its thirty-second birthday with a program of prizes, music, entertainment and fun that attracted many farmers from distant points; in fact, over four hundred farm-

ers registered, notwithstanding icy roads made driving somewhat hazardous.

While special entertainment and special lunches were served at specified hours morning and afternoon, fried cakes and coffee were served from 7:30 in the morning until after dark. Special prices for the day were posted at prominent points about the plant, and feed was ground and mixed *free* all day long. Expecting a large crowd, the stock of merchandise was re-arranged and a large garage remodeled and heated for the comfort of visitors.

Prizes were offered for the heaviest man, the heaviest woman, the woman who wielded the rolling pin most efficiently, the tallest and shortest man and the tallest and shortest woman, the farmer bringing the largest load of each grain and beans and the family coming the longest distance. The hog and husband calling contests were a source of much amusement.

One visitor, an octogenarian, was so delighted with the entertainment and music that he put on a special jig and, of course, was immediately awarded a special extra prize. In addition to many prizes for successful contestants, many prizes were awarded to holders of numbered purchase tickets given out in advance.

Representatives of various manufacturers supplying the Lapeer Grain Co. with the products it handles were glad to help all day long in entertaining the visitors. Ubiquitous salesmen who supply coal, feed, twine, fertilizer, fence, fence posts, flour, salt and chick equipment, all eager to do more than their part, were kept busy all day long, and naturally the patrons of this enterprising company returned home delighted with their happy day as the guests of Mrs. M. H. Metheney and her energetic assistants.

While the sales for the day may not have netted sufficient profit to defray the expense of this unique entertainment, it will net a bountiful supply of good will which will be pulling business to the Lapeer Grain Co., many months after the thirty-second celebration is forgotten. That it was a huge success no one has, or ever will, doubt.

## Margin Requirements Eased

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade have been notified of the changes in margin requirements which have been made to conform with the grain exchange code and which will become effective beginning Saturday.

Under the code the business conduct committee is given authority to make modification of the code's minimum of 10 per cent within reasonable limits.

In order to facilitate business and to minimize the labor of calling margins in small amounts from customers, members may use their discretion in calling margins made necessary by market fluctuations if the amount required is under 25 per cent of the initial required minimum margin on grain, 5 points on cotton and 5 points on provisions.

On spreading trades and hedging trades, members may use their discretion in calling margins made necessary by market fluctuations, if the amount required is under \$500 or if the fluctuation does not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a bushel on grain.

Members are not permitted to pay customers interest on minimum margins deposited under these rulings, and in calculating margins required for customers' open accounts it is permissible to include in such calculations the surplus margin then existing in the customers' other commodity accounts.

Where customers have open trades with members at the close of business March 29, which, at the prevailing market prices, are not margined to the requirements of the code, such accounts may be segregated and held in the discretion of the member for purposes of liquidation within a reasonable time.

Such customers may not enter into new commitments unless such new trades are brought to proper margin requirements.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.00, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.25, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ ". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Mrs. M. H. Metheney, Mgr. Lapeer Grain Co., Lapeer, Mich.



## \$61,771,453 Paid for Reduction of Wheat Acreage

A total of 746,476 checks amounting to \$61,771,453 had been written up to March 15 to wheat farmers cooperating in the acreage adjustment program of the AAA.

The first payment of 20 cents a bushel on the farm allotment of farmers who signed contracts in the wheat campaign has been practically completed. These payments have been made to farmers in 37 states. Wheat section officials estimate that the final total of this first payment will approximate \$66,000,000. A second payment of 8 cents a bushel, less local county association administrative costs, is scheduled to be made after farmers have presented proof of compliance with their wheat adjustment contracts.

Approximately 550,000 contracts were signed in the campaign to reduce wheat acreage by 15 per cent. The larger number of checks as compared with the number of contracts is accounted for by the fact that many contracts were signed by more than one person, as for instance, a landlord and a tenant.

A compilation of payments which have been made to counties since Jan. 30 and up to Mar. 10, including previous payments show the following amounts paid by states: Arizona, \$13,746; Arkansas, \$1,728; California, \$604,701; Colorado, \$1,387,016; Delaware, \$63,386; Georgia, \$4,267; Idaho, \$2,098,833; Illinois, \$1,594,146; Indiana, \$1,217,903; Iowa, \$278,373; Kansas, \$16,057,633; Kentucky, \$164,212; Maryland, \$539,777; Michigan, \$496,517; Minnesota, \$1,200,341; Missouri, \$1,008,262; Montana, \$3,211,196; Nebraska, \$3,752,006; Nevada, \$19,991; New Jersey, \$7,745; New York, \$29,406; New Mexico, \$334,755; North Carolina, \$38,082; North Dakota, \$7,192,403; Ohio, \$1,150,947; Oklahoma, \$4,451,072; Oregon, \$1,730,807; Pennsylvania, \$106,561; South Dakota, \$3,280,774; Tennessee, \$81,618; Texas, \$3,422,097; Utah, \$439,618; Virginia, \$365,128; Washington, \$3,721,544; West Virginia, \$4,683; Wisconsin, \$49,370; Wyoming, \$214,046.

Farmers are docked by millers 30 cents per bushel for the processing tax, and the so-called benefit payments are a refund to the farmer of 28 cents of the 30 cents deducted from his market price. Most of the other 2 cents are retained for administrative expenses.

A farmer who sold his 100 bus. of wheat before his tax went into effect July 9 received the full market value of \$1 or \$100 net to him. Now he reduces his crop 15% to 85 bus., for which he receives the present market price of 67 cents or \$56.95, plus the tax refunds under the acreage reduction contract. Assuming that he will be paid on as much as a domestic requirement of 90% or 76.5 bus. of his crop at 28 cents, he will get an additional benefit payment of \$31.42, or a total of \$88.37, or \$11.63 less than under the free market. Instead of being benefited \$31.42 he loses \$11.63. How gullible are the sons of the soil?

**Imposition** of an additional duty on rye from countries paying a bonus on rye exported is not favored by Washington officials who fear discrimination against United States products exported to Poland. Evidently, U. S. farmers will profit by increasing their acreage of rye.

## National Grain Corp. Would Sell Country Elevators

In Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington the Farmers' National Grain Corp. is endeavoring to sell its country elevators to local organizations. The sale of the elevators in the Pacific Northwest to locals was discussed at a recent meeting at Spokane, Wash., by C. E. Huff, pres. of the National Grain Corp., and the executive com'tee of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.

The locals would borrow from the federal bank for co-operatives to pay a large percentage of the purchase price, the National Grain Corp. carrying the balance until paid up. In other words the Government would supply all the cash.

Any transactions consummated will be made on the basis of a contract entered into between North Pacific and the National in May, 1931.

The plan of Pres. Huff was for a sale of the facilities on a basis of cost less depreciation, with offer of financing terms at 3 per cent over a period of 10 years. The contract calls for purchase of facilities by the locals at any time on an appraisal basis, with terms to be "reasonable." The National acquired the facilities in 1931 and 1932 and under the contract must operate them for the benefit of locals up to May, 1941, if the locals do not desire to purchase.

The National owns country facilities in only four districts other than the 14 in which locals have signified willingness to negotiate for the purchase of the warehouses and elevators.

Among the locals are St. John Grain Growers, six houses; Palouse four; Pomeroy, two; Endicott, six; LaCrosse, three; Waitsburg, nine; Dayton, seven; Walla Walla, seven; Milton, Ore., one; Pendleton, 14; Wasco, Ore., 12; Moro, Ore., seven; Ione, one; Condon, Ore., six.

Some four locals who have not as yet made known whether they will negotiate for purchase include Lewiston Grain Growers, seven; Grangeville, Ida., two; Goldendale, Wash., six; Grass Valley, Ore., seven.

In the Southwest a greater number of houses are to be disposed of. About two years ago the National Grain Corp. took over the wheat pool elevators in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas, numbering about 225. Some of these houses in Kansas were taken over by transfer to the National Grain Corp. subsidiary Hall-Baker Grain Co. It is understood the Equity Union Grain Co. and the Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n will continue to operate their elevators, contracting with their members to sell their grain thru the National units.

The National Grain Corp. is credited with owning 321 country elevators and operating 58 under lease.

Sale of the properties would make it easier for the National Grain Corp. to meet the first annual installment, said to be \$500,000, in liquidation of its indebtedness of about \$15,000,000 to the Federal Government.

**The appeal** of the State of North Dakota for authority to enforce the embargo against wheat shipments out of the state, will be heard by the Supreme Court of the U. S. at Washington, D. C., on Apr. 20, but it has little chance of gaining any support there.

## Driveway Observations

By TRAVELER

"WHERE is the advertising of some of the interior Missouri brokers," asked a mill man. "We have searched thru your Directory, but either there are no brokers at interior Missouri points, or they fail to recognize the merits of advertising."

\* \* \* \* \*

EMIL SCHRAM, of Hillview, Ill., who raises wheat and corn on 5,000 acres of river bottom land that compose the Hartwell Ranch, and owns and operates the grain elevators at Hillview and at Grand Pass for the benefit of his neighbors as well as himself, was very much interested in building and maintaining levees that would prevent the serious damage of spring floods raging down the Illinois River. He has been talking flood relief for years.

When the Roosevelt Administration loosened the public purse strings Mr. Schram went to Washington and pleaded for an appropriation. He was voted \$50,000,000, later swelled to \$150,000,000, and Mr. Schram, knowing more about flood relief than most folks the Administration could find, was made Director of the Flood Relief Fund and placed in sole charge of spending this vast sum.

\* \* \* \* \*

AN INDIANA grain dealer found a simple way to wipe out some of the bad debts on his books. To a couple of farmers who had owed him for a long time he said: "It is spring house cleaning time, and the elevator needs a good sweeping and cleaning up. If you will come down and work at it we will credit you for your time on your account."

"The plan worked," he reports. "The elevator needed the cleaning, and had to have some iron nailed down here and there. We used the men for several days, so their accounts were materially reduced, and the elevator is as bright as a pin, which makes our insurance company happy."

\* \* \* \* \*

GUY PURCELL, pres. and active manager of the Purcell Seed Co., Evansville, Ind., uses the radio to advertise his seeds. He has a microphone on his desk so that he does not have to go to the studio to make his broadcasts.

But a radio program that does nothing but advertise a product does not hold much interest for the listeners. So Mr. Purcell has gone in for cleaning up local and county politics. He is the head of the A. & 4 C's, which is short for the Ass'n to Cut City and County Costs, an organization already boasting over 10,000 members and rapidly increasing. The radio and this organization are Mr. Purcell's mediums for fighting "machine rule."

"We have already induced several city officials to accept salary reductions in line with Indiana law," says Mr. Purcell. "But what we are really aiming at is a city management form of government, such as is employed in Milwaukee and Cincinnati."

## Long Cribs Popular in Nebraska

During the low prices prevailing for ear corn during the '70's and '80's, many railroad stations west of the Mississippi were surrounded with long wooden cribs for ear corn, and as a rule every crib was full to the roof.

The low price prevailing during the last two years has resulted in many more cribs of this character being erected in the Corn Belt and illustrated herewith is a 50,000 bushel crib at Greenwood, Neb. It is only 646 feet long, 12 feet wide, and has 14 foot studs on the low side and 16 foot studs on the high side.

This new crib is owned by the Miller Cereal Mills of Omaha and is filled with 1933 corn. But the same company has other cribs at this same station holding 50,000 bushels of the 1932 crop. The company also has much more old corn cribbed at other stations throughout the state, which it bought at most favorable prices.



50,000 Bus. Ear Corn in New Crib at Greenwood, Nebr.



## Indiana Elevator Uses 4-Cylinder Gas Engine

John Grogan, manager of the Ambia Grain Co., at Ambia, Ind., is sold on gasoline as a source of power. "We removed a diesel," he said, "to install a 4-cylinder, 48 h.p. gasoline engine, and are happy about it. The gasoline engine is no greater fire hazard. Our gas tank is located underground some distance from the elevator and feed to the engine is by vacuum.

"When the weather is cold we do not have to fool with anything except the business of cranking the engine. It starts easily, so that any time a load of grain comes in we can start the engine and have it elevated long before it would be possible to get the old diesel going.

"Another advantage is that the engine can be accelerated so that we can speed up operation of the legs when grain is coming fast. This flexibility is a great advantage.

"As to economy, well, we buy our gasoline with the road tax deducted, since it is used for industrial purposes, and we believe the new engine to be just about as economical as our old diesel."

The Ambia Grain Co. has storage capacity for 50,000 bus. of small grains and ear corn. Construction of the 12 bins for small grain and the 3 adjacent tanks for ear corn is of vitrified tile. The same material was used in constructing the cob tank, the dust house and shuck house. The plant is approximately 45 ft. square on the ground, 75 ft. high, and is surmounted by a 14 ft. cupola.

All of the small grain tanks have hoppers bottoms and spout to a 6 bu. automatic scale on the workfloor, which empties back into the boot of either leg. The two legs carry 7x16 inch cups, set 17 ins. center to center, on a 17 in. belt. Each leg has a distributor to reach all bins, or to direct grain to a shipping spout, or direct it over a No. 5 cleaner in the cupola.

Incoming truck and wagon loads of grain are weighed over a 10 ton truck scale at the office. In the driveway of the elevator is a McMillin traveling truck dump that makes short work of emptying them. In the basement, ahead of the boot of one of the legs, is a Western corn sheller.

All of the machinery is driven by the 48 h.p. gasoline engine. Power from the lower shaft is transmitted to the legs and to the cleaner in the cupola by a 3-sheave Columbian rope drive. Clutches make it easy to operate just the machinery desired.

The Ambia Grain Co. does an extensive business in grain, coal and feed.



Tile Elevator of Ambia (Ind.) Grain Co.

## Accident Prevention Handbook to Be Prepared

The preparation of a handbook on accident and injury prevention in grain and grain products plants will be the paramount task before the approaching meeting of the Food Section of the National Safety Council, slated for the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Apr. 2-4, according to T. A. Schendel, chairman, of the Premier-Pabst Corp., Milwaukee.

Members of this section include such plant representatives as Quaker Oats Co., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Kellogg Co., Postum Co., Corn Products Refining Co., and other cereal processing, malting and milling concerns.

## Another Move for Federal Loans

James G. Fair, Edmore, was elected pres. and C. L. Reames, Enderlin, sec'y and treas. of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, which was perfected here Mar. 12 at a meeting of approximately 150 dealers from thruout North Dakota. The meeting was called and sponsored by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Minneapolis.

O. M. Smith, northwest division manager of the Grain Corporation, and Thomas F. O'Neil, his assistant, were guest speakers. They outlined and discussed the problems which come in the operation of elevators by the country co-operative elevators and the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

Future district meetings are scheduled at Minot, Fargo and Bismarck with similar meetings to be held in Montana, Minnesota and South Dakota.—*Devils Lake, N. D., Journal.*

The Corn Belt States and North Carolina produce 90% of the soybean seed crop. Illinois leads having grown 34% of the seed produced in the 4-year period 1930-33.

BAITERS of the grain exchanges point to the 30 cents drop in the price of wheat last July as a reason for regulating the exchanges, when this fall was not due to the collapse of the bull campaign so much as to the millers reducing their bid price for wheat 30 cents to recoup themselves for the 30 cents processing tax, that went into effect that same month. But for this false premise no basis exists for the proposed restrictive legislation.

## Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of grain you are now buying. Mr. Farmer is liable to forget sale if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts save you time, worry and money.

They certify the Farmer "has sold . . . . . Bushels of . . . . . at . . . . . cents per bushel, to grade No. . . . ., to be delivered at . . . . . on or before . . . . .". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains in the book. Both sheets bear a printed form on back for entering grain delivered on contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 10 DC. Price \$1.15 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

## The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

Williams, Cal.—The Gillett Milling Co.'s plant here has been leased by A. Schonegg, of Marysville, Cal., from Clyde R. Gillett, and will be operated as a branch of the Feather River Milling Co.

Oakland, Cal.—The Albers Bros. Milling Co. plans the construction of a 200,000-bu. elevator at its plant here, which already includes a 100,000-bu. elevator, which is inadequate to care for the increase in the movement of grain thru this port. The base of the elevator, to be of concrete, will be 90x36 feet. It is expected to have the additional storage completed in time to handle the new crop.

## CANADA

London, Ont.—Hunt's flour mill burned early this month; loss, estimated at \$100,000.

Waterford, Ont.—A company, capitalized at \$75,000 is erecting a new flour mill here.

Owen Sound, Ont.—The flour mill formerly owned by W. A. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., has been bot by the Public Utilities Commission here, which intends selling the mill and certain rights to the use of power from the river.

Vancouver, B. C.—At the close of trading on the floor of the Vancouver Grain Exchange, on Mar. 9, was celebrated the 25th anniversary of the first shipment of grain from this port. It consisted of 60,000 bus. of red winter wheat bot from the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. by Rudolph Bros., of Manchester, England, and it left this port on Mar. 9, 1909, in the French steamer Admiral Duperre. The rate for carrying was \$4.50 a ton. In recalling the details of this first shipment, Pres. John Whittle, of the Grain Exchange, raised the question, in a humorous vein, as to how many men would have the bravery to be in the grain business 25 years from now.

## COLORADO

Walsh, Colo.—The Hart-Surtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, whose elevator at this point burned last fall, has given the contract for the erection of a new one to A. F. Roberts.

Denver, Colo.—P. E. Collins, former manager of the Wichita, Kan., office of James E. Bennett & Co., has been appointed manager of the Denver office, succeeding James Gordon, manager for 10 years, who died in December, as reported in the Jan. 10 Journals.

## ILLINOIS

Woodstock, Ill.—A new feed mixer was recently installed by the R. O. Andrews Co.

Leeds, Ill.—J. J. Sennett is installing eight Hyatt Roller Bearings in his elevator here.

Norris City, Ill.—Dan Moorehead has bot the Columbian Mill, on which he has had a lease.

Fountain Creek (Hoopeston p. o.), Ill.—C. O. Long is reported to be installing some new machinery.

Paxton, Ill.—We will repair some of the bins in our elevator, when they are emptied of grain. —Charles Shelby.

Galton, Ill.—William S. Hunt suffered a heart attack while scooping cobs at the elevator and fell dead, on Mar. 19.

Ludlow, Ill.—Frank Yates is reported to contemplate installation of truck scales if the new crop appears to warrant.

Hahnman, Ill.—The large grain elevator here, owned by Rosenstiel & Co., of Freeport, burned during the morning of Mar. 6, together with a quantity of wheat and oats. The fire was believed to have started from the stove in the office.

Keithsburg, Ill.—A grain elevator and shipping station is reported to be under construction on the river front for shipping grain by boat.

Manteno, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a ½-ton feed mixer and has begun the manufacture of its own brand of "Farm-Elco" poultry feeds.

El Paso, Ill.—The El Paso Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a 1-ton horizontal feed mixer, a 10-h.p. motor and a Western V belt leg drive in its feed plant.

Bellmont, Ill.—L. E. Meyers contemplates moving his office to a better location on his elevator properties, which he operates as the Belmont Elevator Co.

Naples, Ill.—The Continental Export Grain Co.'s elevator, local manager, John Haley, is again in operation. The Continental Co. recently bot the elevator.

Pekin, Ill.—Pouring is about done on the new 60,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator being built for the Pekin Farmers Grain Co. by the Eikenberry Constr. Co.

Heyworth, Ill.—The many friends of Geo. W. Gelsthorpe, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., will regret to learn that he is in a sanitarium for observation due to an unusual nervous disorder.

Bloomington, Ill.—Work of repairing the fire damage of last fall to the Scholer elevator operated by the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., has been completed and the elevator is now in operation.

Coulterville, Ill.—Your "Warning" letter received too late. This man got me for renewal to your Grain Dealers Journal and said I would get Journal weekly.—R. H. Hegge-meier, Mgr. Farmers Elevator Co.

Green Valley, Ill.—Two men came to our office and took a subscription for what I supposed to be your Grain & Feed Journal.—J. R. Barker & Co. [N. B.—No member of the Balsey family has any authority to represent us in any capacity.]

Pontiac, Ill.—The Wilson Feed Mill, closed for some time, has been re-opened by Earl Wilson and Charles Van Buskirk and is again grinding all kinds of feed. Besides the stationary mill at the plant, a portable mill is also being operated.

Athens, Ill.—We plan to build concrete approaches to our elevator driveway and rebuild the driveway floor, also parts of the foundation. Heavier trucks are the reason. They are a menace to the ordinary driveway.—Emery C. Jensen, Athens Farmers Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ill.—It is reported that a Chicago firm, engaged in lake commercial traffic, plans the erection of a public grain elevator here having a capacity of 24,000 bus., if the city will lease the company a site on the dock on the north bank of the Illinois River.

Leonard (Gilman p. o.), Ill.—Complying with the request of some of the creditors, a temporary receiver has been appointed for the Farmers Co-op. Co., the court appointing George Cox, who has leased the elevator property to L. M. Walker for the period of redemption.

Springfield, Ill.—Wiedlocher & Sons, feed manufacturers, have recently completed modernizing their plant, installing two new sets of rolls, putting individual motors and short drives on nearly every machine, and equipping the plant with a complete Puritan Dust Collecting system.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—Manager Seago, of the Grand Ridge Farmers Co-op. Co., is having the company's south elevator modernized. SKF ball bearings are being installed thruout. Two new motors are being installed to drive the two legs, with Western V belt sheaves and drives from motors to jack-shafts, then chain to the head shafts.

Peoria, Ill.—William S. Miles, Jr., son of William S. Miles, who died four years ago and who was a member of the grain commission firm of P. B. & C. C. Miles, of this city, was married on Mar. 24 to Miss Ann McKeown, of Hubbard Woods, a suburb of Chicago.

Morton, Ill.—The half interest of Mr. McDonald in the McDonald Grain Co. has been sold to Rumsey, Moore & Co., and the property is now being operated under the latter name, with Henry Stormer continuing as local manager. Mr. McDonald has retained the Morton Feed Mills and the coal business.

Earlville, Ill.—On the evening of Mar. 13, at the National Hotel, a banquet was held for elevator managers of this district, which includes the towns of Troy Grove, Triumph, Meriden, Leland, Sheridan and Earlville. Their wives were also invited, and the attendance numbered 36. Speaking followed the dinner.

Barnes (Normal p. o.), Ill.—John Prahm, manager of the Barnes Grain Co., became sick on Mar. 12. It was soon discovered that a blood clot had developed in his heart, and he passed away on Mar. 16. Mr. Prahm was very successful in the management of the Barnes Grain Co.'s affairs, a man of sterling character and the kind of citizen which means so much in the welfare of a community. He leaves his wife, Helen, who has the sympathy of many friends.

Mason City, Ill.—That man Balsley who has been soliciting subscriptions for the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated and then trying to fill his orders with another journal met his Waterloo here. He first called on Mr. Allison and collected \$2.50 for two years' subscription. Mr. Allison soon discovered that his receipt did not specify the Grain & Feed Journals, so he quickly 'phoned his competitor, Mr. McCreery, and learned that Balsley and his friend were in his office, so Mr. Allison hot-footed over to Mr. McCreery's office and secured the return of his \$2.50. Vigilance earns its own reward.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,200, a decline of \$1,700 from previous sales.

Traders on the Board of Trade have decided not to press the movement to prohibit the delivery of foreign grains (particularly rye) for sales on future contracts, at least for the present.

Sole ownership of the Advance Feed Products Co. was recently acquired by C. M. Hahn, general manager. The main office will be moved to Burlington, Wis., but an office will still be maintained in this city, at least for the present.

Motion for a new trial of the suit brot against Arthur Cutten by John R. Mauff for his services as writer has been denied by Circuit Judge John Prystalski. Mauff, who had asked \$50,000 damages, was awarded \$10,000 by a jury in February and Cutten appealed.

## Warning

Do not pay money to C. Balsley, alias C. M. Balsley, alias W. H. Balsley, for subscriptions to the Grain Dealers Journal or its successor the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated. A solicitor using the name Balsley has been collecting money for subscriptions without authority and without turning over money to us. No member of the Balsley family has ever been connected with this Journal in any capacity. Information leading to solicitor's conviction for obtaining money under false pretences is earnestly requested.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.



George W. Jeffries, an employe of the weighing department of the Chicago Board of Trade for the past 35 years, passed away Mar. 23. Mr. Jeffries served the department in the capacity of grain estimator. He was 74 years old and is survived by a son and daughter.

The seventh and last lecture of the series given under the auspices of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants will be presented on Apr. 12, in the Board of Trade Bldg., Room 300, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the speaker being Dr. Alonzo Taylor, Food Research Institute, Leland Stanford University, Cal., whose subject will be "The Price of Wheat."

The Board of Trade Fellowship Club will hold its election March 29, at which time the following officers will be voted on: Regular ticket—Pres., J. Rauch; vice-pres., J. Hopkins; financial sec'y, George Martin; treas., A. Weinert; recording sec'y, William Eaton. Independent ticket—Pres., George Bacon; vice-pres., H. Gould; financial sec'y, J. Watt; treas., George Neybert; recording sec'y, Leo Nettland.

The Grain Market Analysts Club will meet Apr. 3 at 6 p. m. in the Atlantic Hotel to hear an illustrated talk on "Economic Conditions in the Orient," by Dr. Robert T. Kah, Consul General of the Republic of China. Reservations for the dinner may be made to Sec'y Felix M. Schwandner, with Bartlett Frazier Co. Recent trade trends will be covered by Dr. Kah and the Dies bill for exchange of farm products for silver will come up for discussion.

New members of the Board of Trade include: Victor D. Gensburger, of Shanghai, China, of the firm of S. E. Levy & Co.; James J. Lynch, James F. Price, Ray D. Newton, Earl E. Rodgers, Harry S. Henry and James R. Reynolds. Memberships transferred: Estate of Andrew M. Lynch, John W. Meyer, Leon Strauss, Paul S. Ames, Harry Kunin, Federick Hertz. Admitted to partnership: Charles E. Hoare, Fenner & Beane. Changes in registration of members: Edward Wise, registered for J. S. Bache & Co. (was registered for own account).

At their meeting Feb. 27, the directors of the Board of Trade amended Regulation 1600 so that it now reads: "Definition. A solicitor or customers' man is one who solicits business for a member. He may be a member or non-member, and, unless employed abroad, he must give his entire time and services to one employer at a fixed salary, which may not be changed more than once in three months. He may not be actively engaged in any other business. A member may not act as a solicitor or customers' man if at the same time he is acting as a cash grain broker."

## INDIANA

Lynn, Ind.—The Carman Feed & Supply Co. recently installed a new Sidney Sheller complete.

Malden, Ind.—Joe Riley, of Valparaiso, Ind., is the new manager of the Porter County Farm Bureau Elevator.

Tefft, Ind.—I have taken charge of Tefft Grain Co., succeeding Earl G. Martin as manager.—M. W. Jones.

Lapel, Ind.—Things are going good at this point. Looks like a big year.—Bill Clifford, Standard Elevator Co.

French Lick, Ind.—James E. Bennett & Co. will open an office at the French Lick Springs Hotel on Apr. 1, with Thomas Perrin as manager.

Dale, Ind.—Burglars blew open the large iron safe in the office of the Wallace Milling Co. recently and secured a small amount of money.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Nelson E. Kelley, manager of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co., has purchased the residence of Mrs. Louise Peckinpugh.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Otto C. Roller, manager of the Boonville Milling Co., says the demand for feed is much better than it was this time last year. He says general mill and feed conditions have improved greatly during the past month.—W. B. C.

Camden, Ind.—A. J. Smith, of Coatsville, has leased the elevator here owned by the Camden State Bank, and will continue its operation. The lease held by the former operators under the management of Frank Dowling, expired last week, when Mr. Smith took charge.

Petersburg, Ind.—George T. Frank, who for many years owned and operated the Star flour mill here, has been re-elected president of the First National Bank.—W. B. C.

Terre Haute, Ind.—James E. Bennett & Co. have transferred Paul Elliott, who has been assistant manager of their local office, to Wichita, Kan., to manage their office there.

Evansville, Ind.—Reports from many counties in southern and central Indiana are to the effect that fewer farmers are holding public sales this year than for several years past and this is taken to mean that the farmers have decided to stick to their farms.—W. B. C.

Otwell, Ind.—William Houpt, 30 years old, arrested in Memphis, Tenn., where he attempted to cash checks of the Otwell Milling Co., has been returned here for trial. It is said that he confessed that he broke into the office of the Otwell Milling Co. and stole \$150 in cash and about \$200 in checks.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Gillis-Hubbard Co., makers of corn chips and other corn products, is a new concern here, which has leased the industrial building at 26 S. Senate Ave., made alterations in the plant and installed machinery. The business is under the management of B. M. Gillispie, of this city, and C. W. Hubbard, formerly of Chicago.

Bourbon, Ind.—Court action against the Bourbon Elevator & Milling Co. is reported to have temporarily closed the elevator, a suit having been filed by the First State Bank and an injunction asked preventing sale of grain and feed covered by chattel mortgages, the defendant being Herbert Fry, who was conducting the elevator. It is expected that the elevator will be in operation again soon.

## IOWA

Toledo, Ia.—The Mesquakie Grain & Milling Co. has been dissolved.

Churdan, Ia.—I have bot the M. E. Blazer Elevator and will start operating about May 1.—G. W. Ruth.

Solberg (Rowan p. o.), Ia.—Fire recently damaged the elevator here operated by O. R. Meyer & Son.

Rockwell City, Ia.—C. M. Robetzer, proprietor, opened the 100-barrel Rockwell City Flouring Mill on Mar. 1.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Lindley M. Hanson, grain elevator man here, died at his home following a stroke, early this month. He was 77 years of age.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A city permit has been granted to the Three Minute Cereal Mill for the construction of a warehouse addition of corrugated iron, at an estimated cost of \$1,500.

Vinton, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Co-op. Co. have decided to dissolve the corporation, and its affairs are now being closed. The company operated a 12,000-bu. elevator.

Laurens, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. (headquarters Cedar Rapids) recently purchased the C. C. Buck elevator at this point and will install a new electric motor and do some remodeling.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Essex, Ia.—Good Bros., of Hamburg, Ia., who bot the Turner elevator at this point a few weeks ago, as reported in the Journals Feb. 14 number, have now purchased the implement business of G. W. Peterson & Son. Jack Good, the younger member of the firm, will be in personal charge of this part of the business. Mr. Peterson's health has not been good for some time and he plans to retire.

Ware, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co., which recently bot the C. C. Buck elevator at this point, will rebuild the annex and make some other improvements.—Art Torkelson.

Dubuque, Ia.—J. K. Deming, chairman of the grain elevator com'te of the Dubuque Chamber of Commerce, is making an effort to get the Federal Government to establish a grain elevator here.

Waukon, Ia.—Carl Kessel suffered the loss of his right thumb recently, while operating a portable feed mill north of town. His thumb became caught in the machinery and was completely pulled out of its socket.

Tama, Ia.—Robert Beale, local grain man who was hurt some time ago in an auto accident, is showing good improvement. He is confined to his quarters either in bed or a wheel chair but expects to try out his legs within the next three weeks.—Art Torkelson.

Denison, Ia.—Fire was discovered at the Doud Milling Co.'s plant on the afternoon of Mar. 14, presumably starting from a spark from either the engine at the mill or from a passing locomotive. The prompt action of the fire department saved the mill, with very little damage.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. recently held its 29th annual meeting. At that time reports were given and a 10% dividend declared. A total volume of business amounting to \$118,129.21 was done in the past year, with net profits of \$3,113.28. Much of the credit was given to H. E. Jenks, manager, who was rehired for the fourteenth consecutive year. M. M. Wilson was made assistant manager.—Art Torkelson.

Portland, Ia.—C. E. Sweet, assistant manager of the Portland Co-op. Co.'s elevator, was injured recently while operating the gasoline engine which elevates the grain. His coat was caught in a revolving belt pulley when he got too close to the engine and he was hurled against the wall of the building; the coat not being strong enough to withstand the strain, he was freed from it, which probably was all that saved his life. He was severely bruised, but his coat was torn to shreds.

Emerson, Ia.—William Huntsman, Jr., for 13 years employed at the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, of which he was manager four years until a year ago, when he bot the elevator, speculated with the money derived from the stored corn of the farmers and lost. He left his wife and their four children, on Mar. 16, telling his wife that if he got a job he would let her know, and if not she wouldn't hear from him, also that he would come back if needed to straighten out the elevator affairs. Mr. Huntsman had the respect and confidence of every one in the locality. Born and reared here, he formerly operated a store, but went broke because he trusted too many friends. He was always an "easy mark." Mrs. Huntsman received a group of 19 farmers who had stored corn in Huntsman's elevator, and after they heard her defend her husband they left without one of them threatening action against him. She explained that he thot the grain market was going to drop, so he sold the corn entrusted to him, failing to hedge, and when he began losing, he tried to retrieve his losses by gambling on the wheat market, following the advice of "tipsters," and lost everything. He had sold all of the corn, approximately 60,000 bus. stored by farmers in his elevator. "He made money for all of you at one time," his wife told them. "You appreciated it; the bonuses you gave him are evidence of that. You know my husband was a good scout, and you know he will come back when he is ready." His wife is penniless.

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George, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. will make extensive improvements in its plant here. A complete new driveway will be built for the present elevator and a large warehouse and separate driveway will be built over the receiving scale at the office. The old elevator will be repaired and given two coats of aluminum paint. All new spouting will be installed and a magnetic separator installed in the feed mill building. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do this work.

Spencer, Ia.—M. E. De Wolf, long in the grain business in this section, has been trying to operate a chicken hatchery along business lines, but on March 9th he received a telegram containing the following comments and threats: "Raise all your retail prices . . . and agree fill orders on new price list . . . If you do not . . . I will send auditors . . . Investigators check all phases your code compliance . . . Dislike embarrass . . . but must and will enforce . . . Am certain if we demonstrate effectiveness this federal law . . . not only costly . . . but will probably ruin your business. . . ." Evidently the dictators are determined to run every business as suits their whims regardless of the wishes or interests of the owners.

#### DES MOINES LETTER

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its meeting directly following the release of the National Grain Code.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa Grain Mortgage Loan Co. has been organized here, with an authorized capital stock of \$150,000. J. Doliver Kent, pres. of the Inland Milling Co., is pres. and John de Jong, Des Moines banker, is sec'y. The purpose of the company is to assist local Iowa grain and milling companies to finance purchases of grain in this territory. The company will have rediscount privileges with the R. F. C.

Des Moines, Ia.—The following bills have passed both houses of the legislature and have been signed by Governor Herring: S. F. 252, revising the unbonded warehouse Act; S. F. 267, making optional deposit of insurance policies on grain sealed; S. F. 69, lowering fees to be paid sealer and sec'y of agriculture; H. F. 281, providing for labeling of all seeds offered for sale; S. F. 326, exempting farmers' ass'ns from 2% corporation net income tax. Among the bills killed were: Automatic mortgage moratorium and placing N. R. A. enforcement under state code.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Iowa General Assembly has enacted a sales tax law applying to retail gross receipts known as the "Property Relief Act." The tax applies to sales (other than for processing or for resale) of tangible personal property and the sale of gas, electricity, water and communication service to retail consumers or users. Beginning Apr. 1, 1934, and continuing until Apr. 1, 1937, a tax of 2% is imposed on gross receipts from retail sales. The sales tax will not apply to grain or grain products sold for feeding to livestock or poultry, as this comes under the definition of processing. It will apply to coal sales. The retailer is required on or before the 20th day of the month following the close of the first quarterly period and regularly each quarter thereafter to file a return showing his gross retail sales and amount of tax. It is made unlawful to be engaged in retailing 60 days after the effective date of the act without a retailer's license from the state board. The same act includes an income tax and corporation tax.

#### KANSAS

Greenfield, Kan.—Contract for the erection of a concrete elevator has been let by H. G. Stewart to Chalmers & Borton.

Greensburg, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has let the contract for the erection of its 80,000-bu. concrete elevator to Chalmers & Borton.

Wichita, Kan.—R. D. Jarboe, chief of the federal grain supervision of this district, has retired and expects to spend the rest of his life on his 420-acre farm in Chautauqua County.

Simpson, Kan.—The sale of the Simpson Mill, Stewart Reynolds, owner, recently announced in the daily press, was not completed. Messrs. Vilm and Burget were negotiating for the property.

Alexander, Kan.—A new grain office building is being erected by George E. Gano, also a filling station.

Rush Center, Kan.—George E. Gano, whose headquarters are at Hutchinson, Kan., is taking down the two old elevators he owns at this point and will erect a new one to replace them.

Wichita, Kan.—Paul Elliott, formerly assistant manager of the Terre Haute, Ind., office of James E. Bennett & Co., has been made manager of the firm's office at this point, succeeding P. E. Collins, who has been transferred to the Denver, Colo., office.

Claffin, Kan.—Charles Champany, of Oxford, Kan., has bot the Universal Mill machinery and building, and the building will be taken down and moved to Oxford, where it will be rebuilt. The machinery also will be dismantled and moved. The elevator is to be left standing and may be used next summer. The Universal Mill was one of the early buildings here. It was shut down several years ago.

#### KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville, Ky.—L. D. McCarley, of Russellville, Ky., has taken over the management of the Christian County Mills, at this point, which will be conducted under the name of H. L. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Somerset, Ky.—S. G. Vaughn, formerly of the Somerset Milling Co., has organized the Vaughn Milling Co., which is now operating the old Citizens Roller Mill plant, manufacturing flour and meal and handling livestock feed and field seeds.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky legislature has enacted a law that each package of wheat flour shall have the net weight plainly marked on same, and that such standard net avoirdupois weights shall be two, six, twelve, twenty-four, forty-eight, ninety-six and 196 pounds.—A. W. W.

Russellville, Ky.—John Richardson is now in charge of the local business of L. D. McCarley and Mr. McCarley has taken over the management of the Hopkinsville mills. The local business will be conducted under the firm name of L. D. McCarley & Co., which buys corn and handles feed, meal, flour, coal, etc.

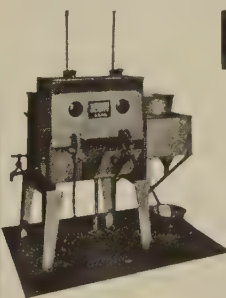
#### MARYLAND

##### BALTIMORE LETTER

Baltimore, Md.—Virginia-Maryland Dairy Feeders Co., Inc., has leased a large 4-story warehouse here.

The condition of J. H. Ball, manager of the Southern States Co-op. Mills, feed manufacturers and mixers, and who has been confined to his home by a general breakdown, shows steady improvement.—R. C. N.

The resumption of numerous breweries and distilleries in this section since the repeal of prohibition has resulted in a considerable increase in the local production of brewers' dried grains, for which there is an enlarging demand.—R. C. N.



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Sieves—Grain and Seed  
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Kickers

Joseph A. Streicher, for many years connected with Zahm & Co., grain merchants of Toledo, O., but now representing in the East the firm of Orvis Bros. & Co., grain, stocks and provisions, New York City, was a recent visitor on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

A cargo of 98,000 bus. of Polish rye, the first direct importation at this port, is reported to be en route to Baltimore from the other side, consigned to Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp., of Walkersville, Ont. The Danish steamer "Bris," which sailed from Danzig on Mar. 1, is transporting the cargo.—R. C. N.

A reduction of one-half of 1% in the interest rate charged on loans to farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia thru the production credit associations and the agricultural credit corporations, effective Mar. 16, has been announced by Hugh S. Mackey, pres. of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Baltimore.—R. C. N.

Fred H. Magoon, for the past year in charge of the Baltimore district of Farm Service Stores, Inc., a unit of General Mills, will be transferred about April 2 to the Minneapolis office of this corporation as executive vice-pres. and assistant to Pres. H. A. Bullis. He will be succeeded in Baltimore by E. O. Hawk, heretofore in charge of the Ohio district of Farm Service Stores, Inc.—R. C. N.

#### MICHIGAN

Imlay City, Mich.—Lewis Steele recently installed equipment for grinding feed.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. C. Wallace & Sons sustained water damage to stock of beans on Mar. 12.

Middleton, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the Rockafellow Grain Co. recently.

Utica, Mich.—Fire of undetermined origin slightly damaged the plant of the Utica Milling Co. on Mar. 5.

South Rockwood, Mich.—L. A. Harrington has taken over the John Strong Milling Co. and will continue the business.

Detroit, Mich.—The Supreme Malt & Feed Co., of Lincoln Park, this city, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000.

Detroit, Mich.—The Continental Malt Co. is having plans drawn for a \$600,000 plant here, having a capacity of 500,000 bus. of malt a year, work on construction to start soon.

Montrose, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator at this point was robbed of an adding machine, typewriter, radio, electrical clock, two guns, \$3 in stamps and about 80 cents in cash during the night of Mar. 2.

Caro, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Mar. 4, entrance being gained by breaking the glass of a window in a storeroom at the rear. Before completing their job of opening the safe, the thieves were apparently frightened away, as they failed to get it open. The only thing found missing was a radio.

Owosso, Mich.—Phil Shepard, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator for nearly eight years, resigned recently to become buyer in the elevator of the Owosso Elevator & Coal Co., succeeding Fred Bartell, who is now with the Owosso Milling Co. as assistant buyer to Joe Rundell, owner. Clarence Keusch, formerly assistant manager at the elevator of the C. R. Bailey Co., at Laingsburg, Mich., has succeeded Mr. Shepard at the Farmers Elevator.

#### MINNESOTA

Evansville, Minn.—The new manager of the C. Roe elevator is Ed Hanson, formerly of Hancock, Minn.

New London, Minn.—Max Hinz, veteran grain buyer of Raymond, Minn., is reported as having bot one of the New London elevators.

Lake City, Minn.—Tennant & Hoyt Co., of this city, is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new 15-ton Fairbanks Scale in its elevator.

Cambridge, Minn.—The mill operated by the Cambridge Mill & Feed Co. is being remodeled. It is planned to reduce the capacity of the mill and equip it with the latest machinery. Custom grinding will be done.



Hancock, Minn.—Ed Hanson, for many years employed at the Johnson elevator here, has resigned to take a position at Evansville, Minn.

Hopkins, Minn.—Fire probably caused by a feed grinder caused slight damage in the elevator of the Pioneer Elvtr. & Lbr. Co. on Mar. 15.

Mankato, Minn.—Russell LaCroix, for several years past manager of the Atlas Elvtr. at Le-Center, has been appointed manager of the C. A. Nachbar Elvtr. here.

Morristown, Minn.—It is reported that the Commander Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, will start work immediately on the construction of an elevator here, to cost \$7,000.

Henning, Minn.—M. S. Anderson, Independent Elvtr. Co., will install a new mixer and make improvements in his seed house here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Bird Island, Minn.—The Bird Island Farmers Elvtr. Co. will erect a new office building, install a 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, make repairs on its elevator and install a new leg. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—About 100 members of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, from towns in western Minnesota and eastern South Dakota, met here on the evening of Feb. 27, in the Redwood Falls Legion Hall. One of the principal speakers was C. J. Laurisch, of Mankato, who recently filed for re-election as a member of the Railroad & Warehouse Commission. George H. Lund, of St. Paul, new grain inspector, who took office two days later, also spoke. A general discussion was held on the possibility of eliminating many of the grades and classifications of grains.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Samuel O. Blair has resigned as vice-pres. and general manager of the Minneapolis division of Farm Service Stores, Inc., on account of poor health, and has been succeeded by A. J. Anderson.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The cupola of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator caught fire, on Mar. 1, starting from a conveyor belt motor. Firemen extinguished the blaze before serious damage was done.

Henry P. Watson, a resident of this city all his life, and engaged in the grain commission business for more than 25 years, having established the former firm of Watson & Co., died at the Eitel Hospital, from bronchial pneumonia, after a short illness, on Mar. 7. Mr. Watson, who was 67 years of age, is survived by his widow.

Members of the Minneapolis division of the state grain weighing department held their annual dinner meeting here at the Carling Hotel on the evening of Mar. 12, the attendance being over 100, including members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Harry A. Dahlquist, state weighmaster, was the toastmaster, the speakers including Frank W. Mattson and Knud Wefald, of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission; George H. Lund, recently appointed chief grain inspector; Robert W. Marshall, a grain weigher since 1911; James McConville, one of the older members of the force, now retired, and Sam Potekin, of the St. Paul grain weighing department.

#### MISSOURI

Calhoun, Mo.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. has been closed indefinitely. All feed, flour, etc., was taken over by the Farmers Exchange.

Clinton, Mo.—On Feb. 15 the roof of the office of the Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or the Larabee Flour Mills Co. was damaged by fire of undetermined origin.

Bunceton, Mo.—F. E. Filler is the new manager of the Bunceton Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. C. Earickson. Mr. Filler has been employed at the elevator since last November.

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include Hearne Christopher, youngest son of Stanley Christopher, senior partner in B. C. Christopher & Co., on transfer from H. E. Merell.

Jefferson, Mo.—The Hacker Flour Mills, burned in December and being rebuilt by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., as previously reported; is expected to be in operation again by May 1. Mrs. W. T. Hacker is the owner.

St. Louis, Mo.—While visiting his mother at Marine, Ill., Arnold A. Thurnau, pres. of the A. A. Thurnau Grain & Feed Co., of this city, died very unexpectedly from a heart attack, on Mar. 12, at the age of 48 years. Surviving are his widow and one daughter. The funeral and interment were at Marine, Ill.

Kansas City, Mo.—Trial of a suit for \$30,000 damages filed by Frank B. Anthony, fireman, against the Hall-Baker Grain Co., for injuries alleged to have been suffered while he was fighting a fire at the company's elevator in February, 1932, ended this month when the judge ordered a directed verdict for the defendant company.

Henley, Mo.—The Henley Elvtr. & Farmers Exchange elevator plant burned at about 11 a. m. Mar. 3, the fire starting in the wheat bins; loss, estimated at about \$5,000; mostly insured. A car of feed valued at \$750, standing on the Rock Island switch near the building, was saved by being pushed to safety. The Farmers Exchange will continue business in the old elevator building which was used as an elevator before the other building was erected.

St. Louis, Mo.—Vincent M. Jones, retired grain dealer and a former director of the Merchants Exchange, died from heart disease at his home in this city, on Mar. 9, at the age of 71 years. Mr. Jones suffered a heart attack eight years ago and retired, after 46 years in the grain business in this city. He was sec'y-treas. of the old John Mullally Commission Co. and later pres. of the Jones-Wise Grain Co. and the Producers Grain Commission Co. Three sons and one daughter survive him.

Kansas City, Mo.—Board of Trade directors have adopted an amendment to the constitution, which will be voted upon by members Apr. 3, providing that members are required to comply with all lawful provisions of the code of fair competition for grain exchanges, as approved by the President of the U. S. on Mar. 20, and as it may be hereafter modified by the President, and that all provisions of the constitution, rules and regulations of the exchange in conflict therewith shall be superseded until June 16, 1935, to the extent of such conflict. The amendment also authorizes the directors to take such action as may be required to make its provisions effective.

#### MONTANA

Hysham, Mont.—Part of the roofing on the main part of the elevator of the International Elvtr. Co. was blown off recently.

Belt, Mont.—The Belt Farmers Elvtr. Co. has disposed of all its assets, the corporation has ceased to do business and has no intention of ever again resuming operation.

#### NEBRASKA

Sutherland, Neb.—Thieves entered the elevator office of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n in February, but secured nothing of value.

Holmesville, Neb.—It is reported that the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been closed for an indefinite period. Clyde Pecht was formerly manager.

Roseland, Neb.—The Roseland Grain & Supply Co. has filed amended articles of incorporation and hereafter will be known as Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. of Roseland, Neb.—M. J. Stoetzel, Mgr.

#### NEW JERSEY

Flanders, N. J.—Raymond McClain, one of the McClain Bros., operators of a feed and flour mill here, was killed instantly while at work at the plant recently, when he became entangled in a moving belt. Mr. McClain was 45 years of age.

#### NEW ENGLAND

Fairlee, Vt.—Additional grinding machinery was recently installed by the Ide Feed Mill.

Concord, N. H.—The G. N. Bartemus Co., grain elevator and warehouse operators, sustained a fire loss recently.

Seekonk, Mass.—The grain plant operated by George Vincent in a building owned by David A. Black burned Mar. 11, fire being caused by the explosion of an oil stove in the office. Mr. Vincent's loss was only about \$500, as his stock of grain and hay was almost exhausted the day before. The building, which was of sheet metal construction, was a total loss.

#### NEW YORK

Macedon, N. Y.—The Renco Feed Milling Co., of Clyde, N. Y., has acquired the Macedon Mills.

Chili, N. Y.—The grist mill here, known as the Clifton mill and operated by Lloyd Goosem, burned recently. Pending the erection of a new mill, business is being carried on in a store.

New York, N. Y.—William H. Coon, one of the five oldest members of the Produce Exchange as to membership, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., Mar. 8, at the age of 82 years, after an illness of four years. He had been a member of the exchange 42 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mrs. B. B. Held, treas. of the Traders Feed & Grain Co., of this city, has recovered sufficiently from an automobile accident sustained in February to be able to go to her office. She was injured when her car, parked at the curb, was hit by another car that skidded on the icy street.

Holley, N. Y.—Webster DeForest Hatch, who was formerly in partnership with his father in operating a feed and flour mill at Albion, N. Y., and who for the last 30 years carried on an extensive feed and flour business here, died at the Highland Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 11, at the age of 69 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The death of Frank B. Schonhart, former superintendent of the old Exchange Elvtr., occurred on Mar. 5, at his home in this city. Mr. Schonhart, who was with the Exchange Elvtr. for 20 years, was one of the oldest elevator men in this city. One son, Frank J., is general manager of the Cargill Grain Co.'s Albany elevator, and Andrew F. is with Frank Chamberlin, vessel agent, at Chicago.

Canastota, N. Y.—A supreme court jury has awarded a verdict of \$3,031 in favor of Jesse Bowman, a grain dealer of this town, against the brokerage firm of Dyer, Hudson & Co., of New York City, in a breach of contract action. Bowman claimed the brokers failed to execute a stop-loss order last July, involving 10,000 bus of December wheat and 5,000 bus. of December oats, and that when the brokers sold he incurred a loss.

Buffalo, N. Y.—In his capacity as pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, J. J. Rammacher, who is also pres. of the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., telegraphed Senators Wagner and Copeland, following the defeat of the seaway bill, as follows: "Congratulations on your splendid accomplishment in securing defeat of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty. This is one of the greatest victories for American transportation and industry, and is greatly appreciated by the grain merchants, grain elevators, flour millers, mixed feed manufacturers and allied interests of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier."

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Hankinson, N. D.—Sam Deering is the new manager of the Hankinson Farmers Co.'s elevator.

Cuba, N. D.—On Mar. 8 fire of unknown cause damaged one of the bins of the coal shed of J. K. Miller, elevator operator.

Manvel, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has been organized here and is now doing business in an elevator obtained from the Hoover Grain Co., of Minneapolis.

Hoople, N. D.—The Farmers' Elvtr. Co. at this place will install a new 15-ton Fairbanks Scale in its elevator and make other repairs. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Lakota, N. D.—John M. Hartin, owner and manager of the Hartin Grain Co., operating an elevator and feed mill here, died of heart trouble at the local hospital, Mar. 15, at the age of 76 years.

### Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity



Heaton, N. D.—Harold B. Heinmiller, manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for the last eight years, was accidentally and fatally injured while hunting early this month.

Fessenden, N. D.—Elevator men and farmers of this county have organized the Wells County Better Seed & Grain Ass'n, with the following officers: Pres., Otto W. Klindworth; vice-pres., O. J. Lundby; sec'y, E. W. Vancura; treas., Cyrus Clough.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Members admitted to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota during February were as follows: Klose Farmers Elvtr. Co., Klose (Jamestown p. o.); Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Osnabrock; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Wolford.

Bismarck, N. D.—O. B. Lund, state accountant, in his semi-annual audit of the state-owned mill and elevator, listed a \$2,000 item for advertising as a questionable expenditure, there being no bill on file, and this sum being in addition to monthly advertising bills aggregating \$3,250 for the same 6 months' period. One man was paid \$1,345.58 as salesman's salary and expenses, and there is nothing on record to show he sold any mill products or rendered any sales service during this time. These payments for alleged advertising were made to one newspaper established by Governor Langer as his personal organ.

## OHIO

Sterling, O.—Wind damaged the mill building roof of the Sterling Milling Co. on Mar. 6.

Raymond, O.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Raymond Elvtr. Co. on Mar. 6.

Circleville, O.—J. W. Eshelman & Sons have installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump at their elevator.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Detjen Grain Co. recently added to its equipment a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Rock Creek, O.—A grinding and mixing department is being conducted in the Rock Creek Feed Store, recently opened.

Milford Center, O.—The Milford Center Milling Co. has remodeled its mill, installed a new 50-h.p. oil engine and is now in operation again.

Bloomdale, O.—Carl Good, manager of L. R. Good & Son's elevator, is slowly improving after a very serious illness and is now able to be out.

Okolona, O.—The old John Long elevator, one of the landmarks of the county, is being razed. The material will be used in the erection of a corn crib and an additional storage building to the plant of the Okolona Elvtr. Co., which is the owner of the old structure also.

Lilley Chapel, O.—On Mar. 5 wind damaged part of the roofing of the lumber warehouse, being the property of Sark & Plum, elevator operators.

Isleta, O.—The Isleta Elvtr. was sold at public sale Mar. 26. It was owned by the West Lafayette Banking Co., which is going thru liquidation proceedings.

Bellville, O.—John McPeck, formerly miller for the Loudenville (Ohio) Milling Co., together with D. H. Williams, of West Union, have leased the flour mill here.

Sidney, O.—George Allinger, manager of the Miami Valley Grain Co.'s plant until two years ago, when he retired, died Mar. 20, following a stroke a few days before. He was 78 years of age.

Fostoria, O.—Charles B. George, for the past year superintendent of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s terminal here, has gone to Deshler, O., where he is manager of the Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Woodsfield, O.—The Farmers Milling Co.'s building and machinery have been sold by the Monroe Bank to H. C. Moffett, of Antioch, and A. H. Ring, of Barberton. The property was taken over by the state banking department on the closing of the Monroe Bank in October, 1931.

Wapakoneta, O.—Henry H. Detjen, founder and pres. of the Detjen Grain Co., which operates grain elevators here, at Moulton and at New Knoxville, was the guest of honor at a banquet, on Mar. 13, which was planned by his associates and employes in recognition of his recent retirement from active management of the business.

Rawson, O.—L. R. Forsyth, of Wayne, O., who has had charge of the grain elevator there for the last five years; has leased the elevator at this point which was recently purchased by O. W. Cole, of Xenia, O., as reported in the Journals last number. Mr. Forsyth has assumed management of the elevator and he and his wife have moved to this point.

Toledo, O.—Henry C. Titgemeier, founder of the feed and flour jobbing business now carried on by his son, Henry, died recently at the age of 77 years. He had been a resident of Toledo for 52 years, and before his retirement from business 17 years ago, had conducted his firm for 30 years. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary less than a year ago.

Louisville, O.—The H. P. Monter Feed, Grain & Coal Co. is a new concern which recently opened for business at the location formerly occupied by the Keith Milling Co. on North St., with Wm. Justice, formerly connected with the Keith Co., as manager. The company will buy and sell wheat and oats, handle a full line of dairy and poultry feeds and several lines of fertilizer. The mill is equipped to grind hay and roughage.

Toledo, O.—James C. Fallis, former Toledo grain merchant, died Mar. 1, at his home in Sylvania, after a long illness, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Fallis was in the grain business in this city until 1905, when he moved to St. Louis, Mo. He was formerly a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, Toledo Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade. He retired in 1912 and moved to Sylvania. He is survived by three sons.

## OKLAHOMA

Turpin, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. is reported to have dissolved its corporation.

Blackwell, Okla.—Fire caused by friction in a machinery roll did slight damage in the mill plant of the Midland Flour Milling Co. on Mar. 9.

Gansel (Perry p. o.), Okla.—The Gansel Corp. Elvtr. Co., a farmers' co-operative, has been formed here to take over some of the facilities of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool.

Lucien, Okla.—A co-operative elevator ass'n has been organized here, with wheat growers of the section forming the new organization, which will replace the Wheat Pool Elvtr.

Fairview, Okla.—Less Early has been appointed manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. here, succeeding Carl Christensen, who resigned to become deputy sheriff in Alfalfa County.

Edmond, Okla.—The White Feed & Seed Co. is the successor to the firm of White & Estes. Mr. White having bot out the interest of Mr. Estes. A fully equipped feed grinding plant is operated.

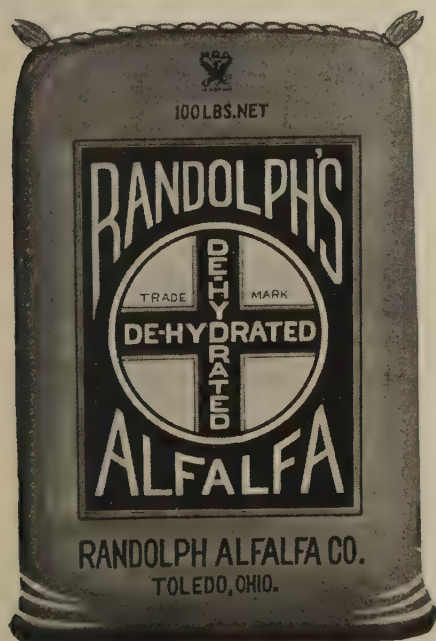
Tonkawa, Okla.—A new co-operative elevator company, to operate the five Oklahoma Wheat Pool elevators in this vicinity, is being formed, with headquarters in this city. It will be called the Kay County Co-op. Ass'n and the elevators are located at Tonkawa, Bodock, Kelly Switch, Three Sands and at Sumpter.


Hammon, Okla.—The Co-op. Ass'n, handling grain, lumber and coal, has what is considered the busiest little plant in the state. Its 50-barrel mill hums day and night, only stopping to take a rest on Sundays. The miller, William C. McDonald, has been in the milling business 62 years and says he will be for 62 years to come, judging by the way he feels.

Jet, Okla.—The elevator owned by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. and operated by the Central Grain Co. here, was destroyed by fire on the night of Mar. 13. Cause of fire unknown. The loss was fully covered by insurance.—Central Grain Co., by John O'Brien. [Another report states 5,500 bus. of wheat was destroyed also and places loss on elevator at \$6,000 and on grain at \$4,000.]

Enid, Okla.—The Union Equity Co-op. Exchange is reported to have postponed indefinitely its decision on location of a proposed 500,000-bu. elevator. The company had planned either to construct an addition to its elevator here or to erect a new one at Alva, Okla., but "due to unsettled conditions, both in the grain business and with regard to freight rates," it has decided to hold up the project for the present. However, it will build a warehouse, 40x60 feet, north of its elevator here.

Enid, Okla.—According to plans recently formed, elevators now owned by the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. will be offered to all grain growers at each delivery point, the purchasers to organize a local co-operative ass'n for the purpose of owning and operating them, the Farmers National Grain Corp. to be in the market for preferred stock of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Corp. under adequate restrictions protecting Farmers National and subscribers who purchased the original stock. The F. C. A. is co-operating with the Farmers National in furnishing finances for facility and merchandising purposes.





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## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—Connell Bros. Co., Ltd., has closed its offices in this city and moved to San Francisco, Cal.

Seattle, Wash.—Henry Kleinberg, Inc., grain dealer, has moved to the Second Av. Bldg. from the Exchange Bldg.

Palouse, Wash.—Stockholders of the Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co. have voted to dissolve the corporation and close the business.

Colfax, Wash.—It is reported that the Colfax Grain Growers, Inc., contemplate building an elevator in time for handling the new crop.

Stanton, Ida.—The Farmers Mutual Warehouse Co., of Helix, Ida., has let contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. for the erection of a large elevator at this point.

Seattle, Wash.—W. R. Ryder, well-known grain man, has been named as chief vendor of State Liquor Store No. 1 here. He was formerly president of the Seattle Grain Exchange. —F. K. H.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—The Utida Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000 (250 shares of \$100 each, \$10,000 common and \$15,000 preferred); to store, handle and deal in grain and other merchandise.

Moscow, Ida.—The Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., failing in their efforts to buy one of the local elevators, are now planning to erect their own elevators at this point and at Joel (Moscow p. o.), with the aid of government funds.

Silverton, Ore.—A foreclosure suit has been filed by the First National Bank of Salem, Ore., for the bondholders on the properties of the Fischer Flouring Mills Co., whose mill at this point was closed nearly two years ago, as previously mentioned.

St. John, Wash.—The St. John Grain Growers, Inc., are negotiating for the warehouse facilities in this territory now operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., which is offering its elevator and warehouse facilities (except the terminals) to farmers co-operatives.

Toppenish, Wash.—The Toppenish Hay & Grain Co., operated by Gehlen Bros., has taken the Stephenson warehouse and installed machinery for cleaning and grinding grain. The company does an extensive business in feeds, both wholesale and retail.

Oakland, Ore.—The J. T. Bridges Co. has taken over the feed warehouse, equipment and business formerly conducted by W. Castor. Improvements have been made in the building, including a new loading platform. Feed grinding will be given special attention.

Spokane, Wash.—Directors of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., have voted to seek a loan of \$750,000 from the Central Bank for Co-operatives of the federal farm credit administration at Washington, D. C., to finance grain, bags, twine and marketing costs of locals for the 1934 crop. —F. K. H.

Roseburg, Ore.—Reconstruction of the entire section of the Douglas County Flour & Feed Mills devoted to the making of feeds is completed. New and faster equipment has also been installed and new conveyors, thereby increasing the production capacity of the plant 50%. The flour mill department is now undergoing changes to increase its capacity. Al Bashford is owner and manager.

Independence, Ore.—The Monmouth Co-op. Warehouse has erected a small grain elevator in the Southern Pacific yards here. It has 3,500 tons of wheat which is to be trucked here from the Monmouth warehouse and shipped in bulk. The abandonment of the Southern Pacific's line between Monmouth and Dallas made the construction of the elevator necessary. A large amount of grain is handled in the warehouse.

Spokane, Wash.—It is reported that elevator and warehouse facilities costing about \$1,250,000 will be offered to local wheat co-operatives of the Inland Empire by the Farmers National Grain Corp. as a part of its nationwide program in building up local control. The Farmers National will retain its terminal facilities at Seattle and Portland, it is said, and its sub-terminal elevator here, and practically all of the other 80 or 90 elevators and warehouses owned by the Farmers National in this area will be offered to the co-operatives on a special long-term financing plan.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Mina, S. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Mina Equity Exchange some time ago.

Armour, S. D.—Hebben Bros. Mill burned Mar. 9; loss, estimated at \$10,000. No grain was in the mill, as it had not been operated for the last two years, but all the machinery was destroyed.

White Rock, S. D.—The suit of Berthal Jarl against the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this point, of which he was an employee, was appealed to the South Dakota Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of the lower court and remanded the cause with directions to dismiss the proceeding. Jarl had become ill with septic poisoning and was awarded \$3,000 compensation, after a hearing by the Industrial Commission, and the trial court later affirmed this order.

## SOUTHEAST

Williston, Fla.—The construction of two grain storage tanks is said to be contemplated by the McLeon Milling Co.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Mary Josephine Holman, wife of Henry K. Holman, Jr., administrator of the U. S. Warehouse Act, died recently, the last rites being held in Gracelawn Cemetery, Middleburg, Ind., on Feb. 10. Surviving Mrs. Holman is her husband.

## TENNESSEE

Tullahoma, Tenn.—After being idle for a number of months, the Middle Tennessee Milling Co. is again operating its 500-barrel mill.

Columbia, Tenn.—On Mar. 19 a fire reported by firemen to have originated in the center of the first floor of the mill of W. N. Butler & Co., about where flour and mill machinery were located, totally destroyed the property.

## TEXAS

Bovina, Tex.—Fire of undetermined cause destroyed the elevator and stock of J. B. Ridling on Mar. 15.

Houston, Tex.—The Archer Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: W. R. Archer, W. Archer Romero and E. L. Bachelor.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Jule G. Smith, pres. of Ft. Worth Elvtrs., has recovered sufficiently from his recent automobile accident to be back at his office, after being away for over a month.

## WISCONSIN

Kewaskum, Wis.—A. G. Koch, Inc., has just finished installation of a feed mill in its elevator.

Medford, Wis.—Frank Diesing, former manager of the Medford Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator, has resigned.

Racine, Wis.—The Belle City Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 no par shares; incorporators: Harry Hinchliffe, Lillian Welshman and George Alley.

Forest Junction, Wis.—A two-story office building has been erected by Krueger Bros. across from their elevator and warehouse and they are now occupying it.

Dorchester, Wis.—Dorchester Co-op. Produce Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: H. M. Heindl, William Hermlich and August P. Miller; to deal in feed, etc.

Burlington, Wis.—Walter Uebele, Burlington Feed Co., is back at work again much improved after undergoing treatments at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium, Milwaukee, for stomach trouble.

Burlington, Wis.—Headquarters of the Advance Feed Products Co., of Chicago, Ill., are being moved to this city. C. M. Hahn is the proprietor of the business, which he recently purchased.

Bloomer, Wis.—After being used for feed grinding only for a number of years, the Bloomer Flour Mill will again be in full operation after remodeling is finished, making rye, buckwheat and wheat flours.

Maribel, Wis.—Emil Schlegemilch, Sr., who back in the '80's erected a feed and grist mill near here, died Mar. 10 at his home, aged 73 years. He had spent his entire life in this county, and his mill was one of the first in this part of the county.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Nominations at the annual caucus of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, held Mar. 17, were as follows: For pres., O. R. Sickert; first vice-pres., John V. Lauer; second vice-pres., Arthur J. Riebs, E. S. Terry; sec'y-treas., H. A. Plumb. Directors (three to be elected): A. M. Kayser, Carl A. Houlton, M. J. Mills, M. W. Baer. Board of arbitration (three members): C. F. Coughlin, R. I. Campbell, W. F. Lodde, Harry F. Franke, William Eiteneier. Board of appeals (two members): Thomas M. Corcoran, S. G. Courteen. The election will be held Apr. 2.

## Spring Wheat Growers Not Reducing Acreage

The Department of Agriculture figures on farmers' intentions to plant, released Mar. 15, indicate an area of spring wheat for harvest in 1934 of 18,594,000 acres, against 19,073,000 harvested in 1933.

This reduction of 2½ per cent does not sustain the A. A. A. plans for a reduction of 10 to 12 per cent, indicating that either many farmers have refused to sign the acreage reduction benefit payment contract, or that wheat growers who did not sign contemplate sowing a greatly increased acreage.

The report on intentions to plant indicate increased acreage of oats, barley and flaxseed compared with 1933. Most farmers prefer to control their own activities.

The Bankhead bill to compel planters to reduce their crops of cotton passed the House Mar. 19 by a vote of 251 to 114. It is doubtful if farmers will comply with the demands of the bureaucrats; they prefer to control their own activities.

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## Relief Failures for French Farmers

If the tendrils of additional legislative restrictions of commodity markets which have made their appearance forecast experimentation, and that alone, in the national recovery drive there possibly could be some reason for their serious consideration.

The contrary exists, however. In this and other powerful nations, a sufficient volume of plans already have received thorough trial, cast abundant light upon the problem and remove it definitely from the experimental stage.

Most of the plans to legislate agriculture into a more enviable condition have been 100 per cent failures. It is from the lessons they teach that much can be learned by our own legislators.

In France, for example, where the government fixed a minimum price for wheat at the farm of \$1.65 a bushel last July, headlines of papers only last week proclaimed: "New Crisis in France; Farmers Face Ruin; Agricultural Crisis Worst in Modern French Farming History; New Riots Feared."

"Effects are that the grain dealers, the brokers, the millers, and the exporters found their business disrupted and the orderly channels of trade arranged. To avoid freight differentials, millers bought nearby wheat, leaving the rest untouched. Hence, many farmers had no market for their crop. The government introduced new measures to help the wheat farmer, but with no better success.

"A certain per cent of the wheat had to be 'denatured,' stained chemically, and set aside for animal feed and sold at a lower price. (In some villages the millers ground this wheat, the bakers baked it and the villagers ate it.)

"In twelve months, the Chamber of Deputies has voted tax and credit relief to farmers totaling \$45,000,000. The wheat surplus is bigger than ever. The nation's granaries are crowded with wheat.

"The government guaranteed the farmers loans or subsidies on wheat which could not be sold. The government bought millions of bushels for storage, and also subsidized storage by

farmers—even the building of something new in France, farmers co-operative grain houses. Thus were farmers caused to withhold grain from the market and increase the burdensome carryover.

"The French government realizes that the wheat law has failed. It has cost the taxpayers hundreds of millions of francs. And the farmers in the end have been hurt by it. Now the export bounty has been suspended.

"Farmers are asked to consume more wheat for animal rations. But the long drought in France is sending cattle to market too fast and beef prices are falling. Hence the government's planned agriculture for farmers is not so good as the former agriculture planned by the farmers themselves, with the product marketed through commercial channels."

"Many owners of automobiles have come face to face with real trouble during the past year because of the failure of the casualty companies in which they secured insurance. The failures which were most serious for the assured were not those of mutuals or of reciprocals, but those of stock companies. It is true that very few of the stock companies which failed were regarded by the insurance fraternity as high class institutions. Nevertheless, this experience proves the need of great care in securing automobile liability insurance."—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

## Delegates Leave for World Wheat Meeting

Frederick E. Murphy of Minneapolis, the delegate of the Dept. of Agriculture, has gone to Rome to attend the meeting of the International Wheat Advisory Committee April 5. The other representatives of the United States will be John V. A. MacMurray, Loyd Steere, agricultural attache at Berlin, and Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel.

The April meeting is considered one of the most important to be held since the agreement was signed. In addition to the regular committee, a number of countries are sending special representatives.

## Canadian Wheat Control Plan

During the past year the Canadian government has been supporting the wheat market by buying thru the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., as managed by John I. MacFarland.

Buying has been easy to carry on as long as the quantities to be purchased did not exhaust the funds available; but competition from other countries and subsidized U. S. Pacific Northwest wheat cast doubt on the ability of the Dominion to meet the situation offered by the coming crop.

Accordingly Prime Minister R. B. Bennett in the House of Commons at Ottawa, Mar. 13, outlined a new plan. In part he said:

Legislation has been agreed upon by the four governments, and will be at once introduced into the legislatures of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The proposed legislation empowers the lieutenant-governor-in-council of each province, to set up what is termed an "emergency wheat control board," with power to license and restrict within the province, sales and deliveries of wheat. Provision is also made that, in addition to, or in lieu of such board, a joint board may be established by the three prairie provinces, or by one or more or all of the provinces, in conjunction with the Dominion.

Such a board, if created, will be clothed with all the powers usually vested in what is commonly described as a "wheat board."

The bills introduced into the legislatures of the several provinces will provide that the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall, on and after the date upon which the act founded on the bill is assented to, and prior to the date of the last establishment of the board or joint board, as therein provided, have power by order-in-council to make all such orders, rules and regulations, and do all such acts and things as in the opinion of the lieutenant-governor-in-council may be necessary and requisite to bring the production of wheat in the province concerned in the year 1934 into proper alignment with the established current export demand for the crop season 1934-35, and normal domestic requirements in the same period, having regard to the quota applicable to the Dominion of Canada as provided in Article 2 of the London wheat agreement.

So far as Canada is concerned, having accepted an export quota for the period ending July 31, 1935, it becomes a matter of national interest that our production in that period should not exceed the domestic requirements plus the export demand. The measures necessary to insure this have been determined by the appropriate Canadian authorities. The government has enabled the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., to purchase all grain that was not otherwise sold. Had it not done so, what would have been the position of the wheat market today?

The farmer would have hauled his grain to the elevator, would have been unable to sell it and there it would have remained, and finally would have been backed up on to his farm; and you would have had absolute chaos, which would have been destructive to the whole economic life of Canada.

It is understood the government does not contemplate engaging in wheat buying such as attempted by the U. S. Farm Board; but will work out a plan that permits the grower to sow and harvest without restriction, but will strictly limit the percentage of his crop that he will be allowed to haul from his farm to market.

## New 30,000-bu. Elevator at Dempster, S. D.

One of the best houses operated by the National Atlas Elevator Co. is the modern, 30,000-bu. plant at Dempster, S. D., in the good farming country in the extreme eastern part of the state, and located on the Omaha Railroad.

The foundation is a concrete slab, the walls are covered with wood siding and the bins are 12 in number.

The single elevator leg has Salem buckets and is driven by a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Electric Motor. Grain is weighed in on a 9x18 10-ton wagon scale and shipped out thru a Fairbanks 100-bu. Hopper Scale on the work floor. The dump is operated by air pressure. Power is economized by using roller bearings. A man-lift gives easy access to the cupola. The elevator was designed and erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.



National Atlas Elevator, at Dempster, S. D.



## Grain Carriers

Lake navigation is expected to open late, not earlier than May 1. Ice is two feet thick at Fort William, and 26 inches at the Sault.

Ottawa, Ont.—Government operation of the Canadian National Railway in 1933 resulted in a deficit of \$52,000,000 to be met by taxpayers.

That the Union Pacific abandon 196 miles of branch line in Kansas was recommended Mar. 21 by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner.

The Illinois Waterway, from Chicago to the Illinois River was opened for navigation Mar. 23. Pending completion of the new bridge at Morris, in August tows must be reduced to two barges abreast.

Cedar, Ia.—A hearing was held at Oska-loosa for two days recently on the discontinuance of the railroad between Winfield and Tracy. H. E. McBurney of Cedar told Examiner R. R. Molster that elimination of train service at Cedar would damage his elevator and grain business valued at \$16,000.

Salem, Ore.—Reparation for unlawful charges on grain milled in transit in Oregon is expected by 48 complainants before the public utilities commission. The carriers charged the interstate rate, and the same principle should apply as in the Portland ruling by Commissioner Thomas, who held the lower intrastate rate applied.

The Atlantic States Shippers' Advisory Board will hold its 34th regular meeting at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, on Apr. 5. An open forum discussion on Federal Co-ordinator Eastman's recommendation that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given power over waterway and highway transportation will be an important part of the program.—R. C. N.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Mar. 10 numbered 29,748, against 18,214 in the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n. This is a gratifying increase of 63.3 per cent. The improved business is reflected also by a decrease in the box car surplus from 367,987 Feb. 28, 1933, to 225,032 Feb. 28, 1934.

Washington, D. C.—Passage of a bill to abrogate the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act is urged by James E. Gorman, chairman of the Western Railways Committee on Public Relations, who says: "This bill is of especial importance to middle western states because the present method of rate making places their industries at a serious disadvantage in competing with industries on the Atlantic seaboard for business on the Pacific coast. It diverts to steamship lines from railways serving the middle west, traffic which the railways of this territory sorely need to maintain their service and employment."

Washington, D. C.—The code authority for the trucking industry has announced the appointment of temporary members of state code authorities in 18 states. The appointments were made on recommendations of the authorized associations in the states by the National Code Authority with the approval of the National Recovery Administration. "The state code authorities," said Ted V. Rodgers, pres. of the American Trucking Ass'n, Inc., "cannot take any official action until by-laws covering their organization and function are transmitted to them by the national code authority. We have assurances from the National Recovery Administration that approval of Interpretation No. 1, covering registration and other interpretations and rules and regulations, will now be speedily made."

## Barge Line Rates Hit

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange is demanding that the Inland Waterways Corporation place its grain rates on the basis of 80 per cent of the competitive rail rates.

The barge line has a rate of 6c per 100 lbs. on grain and grain products from Peoria territory to Memphis, while the proportional rail rate is 16 to 18c. This works a discrimination against mills in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee doing business thru the Memphis gateway, and hurts St. Louis plants competing with Peoria territory.

The Exchange points out that the low water rates disturb the rate adjustment on which the grain business has been built. The Interstate Commerce Commission has previously recognized the importance of the grain rate structures and has been unwilling to disturb them even to the smallest degree, and the St. Louis market approves and insists upon the basis proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as the least harmful to the large number of interior markets and farmers. It requests immediate relief by establishing the barge grain rates based on the recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that is, 80 per cent of the flat or proportional rates.

Why does the ICC refuse to permit carriers to reduce rail rates to meet barge competition, but lets the barge company charge any old rate?

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:  
No. 25620, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. v. St. L. S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Rates, wheat flour and mixed feeds, in less than carloads, shipped from Memphis, Tenn., to points in Alabama, since Oct. 19, 1930, not proved unreasonable.

In F. A. Champlin & Co., Newark, N. J., v. Central of N. J. the Commission held justified a charge of \$6.30 on a car of hay to Bayonne, N. J., on the theory that it was held for surrender of B/L. If it had been held for inspection only as alleged by complainants the charge would not have been applicable.

No. 25354, Barteldes Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 4. Dismissed. Rates of western carriers on sweet clover seed to designations in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, some of which were cleaned, sacked and/or stored in transit, not shown to have been unreasonable.

No. 25792, Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co., Inc., v. M. P. By division 3. Dismissed. Rates, wheat and corn, and products thereof, Hallville, Lindsborg, Fremont and Hilton, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo., not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. The complaint alleged the rates were unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. Lawful rates for the future were requested.

No. 25791, California Milling Corporation, v. L. A. & S. L. By Examiner C. E. Stiles. Dismissal proposed. Charge assessed at Los Angeles, Calif., for second or subsequent stops of cars of grain for inspection found applicable and not unreasonable. Finding without prejudice to any different conclusion that may be reached in the reopened Hoch-Smith grain case.

In I. & S. 3885 the Commission finds proposed cancellation of commodity rates on hay and straw, in carloads, from all points on the line of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. between Shreveport and Delta Point, La., both inclusive, to Birmingham, Bessemer, and Pioneer, Ala., justified. Suspension order is vacated. Also proposed cancellation of commodity rate on alfalfa hay, in carloads, from Barstow, Tex., to Birmingham and Bessemer, Ala., found not justified. Suspended schedules ordered cancelled and proceeding discontinued.

No. 26104, Light Grain & Milling Co. v. Beaver, Meade & Englewood. By Examiner William A. Maidens. Dismissal proposed. Rates, grain and grain products, point in Oklahoma, transited at Liberal, Kan., or shipped direct from that point, to destination in New Mexico, not unreasonable. In a complaint filed July 18, 1933, the complainants sought rates based upon those prescribed on wheat, flour and coarse grains between points in Oklahoma and Kansas City, Kan.-Mo., on the one hand, and Texas and eastern New Mexico, on the other, in Oklahoma Corporation Commission v. A. & S., 101 I. C. C. 116; and those prescribed in grain and grain products from points in Texas and Oklahoma to points on the Santa Fe in New Mexico in Great West Mill & Elevator Co. v. Panhandle & S. F., 186 I. C. C. 413.

## Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.  
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.  
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, each weighing 3 lbs., as follows:  
411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$1.75, plus postage.  
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$1.75, plus postage.  
411-B contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$1.75, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



## Supply Trade

The art of salesmanship, as I see it, can be expressed in one terse sentence: Make people want to do business with you.—*Forbes*.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—Final report of the receiver of the Portable Milling Co. was approved Mar. 20 by the Federal court. The court ordered the receiver to pay claims approximating \$9,400, on a prorata basis from funds he now has and which may come into his possession from liquidation of his account in the banks.

**New York, N. Y.**—F. W. Dodge & Co., compilers of building statistics, insist that the building during the first quarter of 1934 should exceed \$500,000,000, against an expenditure of \$200,000,000 during the first quarter of 1933. That should include a number of up-to-date grain elevators, for they will be needed to handle the coming crop.

The human who always looks for a sure thing, who has no daring in his make-up, who is afraid to risk something without knowledge of the actual outcome, will never accomplish much. Our achievements are only in accord with our attempts. The supply man who never tells his prospective customer of his goods and his place of business is lost.

**Sioux City, Ia.**—We are pleased to write you that business is improving and prospects for elevator repairs and rebuilding are most encouraging, notwithstanding the "Never Recovery Act," and the code which is increasing the cost of lumber. It looks like the elevator owners who postpone needed repairs and improvement the longest will pay the most for materials and equipment.—Younglove Engineering Co.

**Sacramento, Calif.**—A few grain elevator prospects are showing up. The high price of sacks is stimulating the interest of everyone concerned with the marketing of grain in bulk handling facilities. While we do not look for the building of a large number of elevators in the near future, everyone interested is taking notice of the unnecessary costs of marketing grain in bags. We hope to close contract for a 100,000 bushel elevator soon.—C. F. Unger.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Operators of grain elevators recognize the necessity of knowing the temperature of grain in their bins at all times. This is evidenced by the following installations recently of Zeleny Thermometer Systems in tanks and interstices of the following: Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Springfield, Ill., 180; Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 34; Fleischmann Malting Co., Minneapolis, Minn., 56; Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., 20; Quaker Oats Co., Saskatoon, Sask., 25; Clinton Co., Clinton, Ia., 8.

**Schenectady, N. Y.**—Walter D'Arcy Ryan, famous illuminating engineer, universally regarded as the man who first made artificial illumination both a science and an art, died March 14. Spectacular lighting, artistic in the highest degree, brilliant street lighting laid out on a city-wide scale and based upon scientific studies of the requirements, the birth of floodlighting, the establishment of the profession of illuminating engineering—all of these were linked with the name of Ryan. Two of the biggest expositions of modern times, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and the Century of Progress Exposition, were illuminated in unforgettable splendor by his genius. Every great illumination spectacle of the last quarter century was planned and executed by Ryan.

Chinch bugs in most of the central Illinois counties are three to five times as many as was the case at the same time last year.

## F. R. McQueen Passes On

Finley R. McQueen, a pioneer in the designing and building of grain elevators, died at the Eitel Hospital, Minneapolis, March 10th, aged 71 years, mourned by a wide circle of friends.

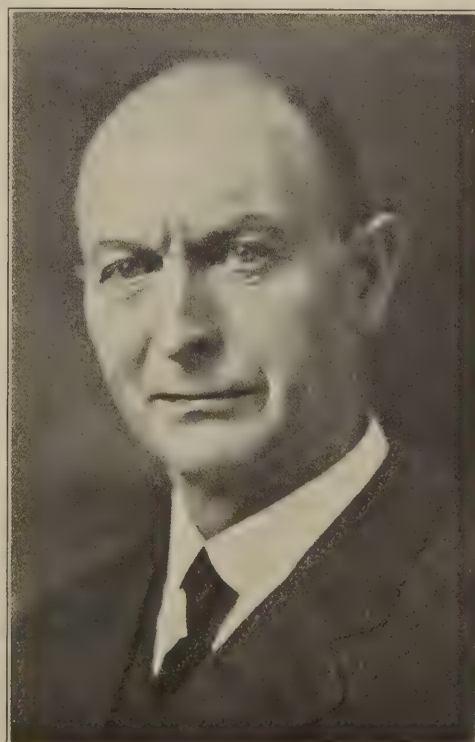
Mr. McQueen was born in Little Harbor, Nova Scotia, Dec. 25, 1862. He settled in Minneapolis nearly fifty years ago and became identified with the Barnett & Record Co., which has designed and built a large number of the transfer, cleaning and storage elevators throughout the U. S. and Canada.

In the early days Mr. McQueen designed and built country elevators and many of the large wooden terminals which are still standing. Later his company erected a number of steel and tile elevators, but during the last twenty years has used reinforced concrete almost exclusively in all of the grain elevators it has designed or built.

Mr. McQueen became manager for the Barnett & Record Co., in 1897 and seventeen years later succeeded Mr. Barnett as president of the company. At the time of his death, he was president of the Barnett & McQueen Const. Co., Ltd., of Fort William, and a director of the Barnett & Record Co., of Minneapolis. In addition to perfecting many improvements in the design and building of grain elevators, he perfected many improvements in the mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling of grain. His company was also a pioneer in the designing and construction of coal docks, ore docks, dry docks, breakwaters and marine work about the Great Lakes.

Mr. McQueen had been ill but a short time. However, his heart failed him and he died very suddenly, leaving a wife and two sons.

Broomhall says it is problematical how long governments in Europe can arrange for native farmers to get two dollars a bushel for wheat when foreign sorts could be laid down there at one-third the price. The trouble with the wheat market just now is lack of leadership. Back of that is general uncertainty regarding what may or may not be done to restrict trading on the grain exchanges. In other words, the present position of the grain trade is like that of the small boy who sees his most cherished Christmas gift temporarily appropriated by his father.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.



Finley R. McQueen, Minneapolis, Deceased.

## Bobbitt Dust Collector Patent Knocked Out

Rogers & Reed, attorneys for the Millers' National Federation, has received the following letter from the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis:

"An opinion by Judge Gardner has today been filed in the case of Midland Flour Milling Co. against Robert L. Bobbitt (Nos. 9722 and 9742). The decree of the District Court at Kansas City is reversed with costs against Robert L. Bobbitt with the exception that no attorneys fees in this court be taxed against either of the parties, and the causes remanded to the District Court with directions to dismiss plaintiff's bill of complaint for want of equity."

The effect of this decision is to sustain all the contentions which were advanced against Mr. Bobbitt's claims for royalties under a patent applied for in 1914 covering the long cone dust collector. This decision apparently means the end of the litigation which has continued intermittently during the past fifteen years.

## Insurance Notes

**Ft. Dodge, Ia.**—The Farmers National Cooperative Elevator Mutual Insurance Ass'n of Iowa has had its articles of incorporation amended changing the name to Farmers Elevator Mutual Insurance Ass'n.

## Books Received

**FARM STORAGE, Quality of Wheat as Affected By**, details tests with 11 styles of bins and wheats of different moisture content. The findings with respect to mold growth, heating, respiration, and heat damage are of value to warehousemen, particularly the facts as to effect of heating at 40, 45, 50 and 55 degrees C. on the market grading factors. By C. O. Swanson and F. C. Fenton. Technical Bulletin 33, paper, 70 pages, illustrated; Kansas State College of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kan.

**TABLE OF FEED VALUES.**—A new booklet on corn gluten feed offers the latest facts and discoveries about the use of corn gluten feed, with tested formulas and nutrition contents. Feed buyers will find the "Feed Buyer's Guide" helpful, as it shows in a practical usable form the relative value of the important concentrates, and outlines the dollars and cents savings possible by careful selection. This useful and informative booklet will be sent free on request to anyone in the industry, by writing to The Hubinger Co., care Feed Department, Keokuk, Ia.

**PRICE RELATIONS BETWEEN MAY AND NEW CROP WHEAT FUTURES AT CHICAGO SINCE 1885** embraces chapters on "Price Spreads and Year End Carryover," "Relations Among May, July and September Futures," "Relations of Spread Changes to Price Changes," "Seasonal Characteristics of Spread and Price," "Forecasting the May-July Price Spread." The Pearsonian coefficients of correlation between weekly changes in price of Chicago May wheat and weekly changes in price of Chicago July wheat are given in a table. The years since 1884 are classified upon market appraisal of the domestic supply situation and the averages by weeks tabulated of the spread between the futures. Of special interest at the present hour is the statement that "Price increases during the month of April have occurred with sufficient frequency and strength to leave their impress on the average for each of the four groups of years. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that there is no true general tendency for April price rise. Failure of the usual March price decline to develop has usually been followed by conspicuous price rise in April." Paper, 48 pages, 8½x11, 79 charts, 9 tables; by Food Research Institute of Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal. Price, \$1.

Geo. N. Peek has been appointed Pres. Roosevelt's special adviser on foreign trade, with \$100,000 for expenses.



# Field Seeds

**Marshall, Minn.**—Iver Wollum has opened a seed store.

**Garden City, Kan.**—E. G. Finnup, seedsman, died Mar. 2 of a heart attack.

**Jefferson, Ia.**—A seed store has been opened here by Donald Martin of Dana.

**Windom, Minn.**—A new seed cleaner has been installed by the Thompson Lands Co.

**Guthrie, Okla.**—A seed and feed store has been opened by C. T. Taylor, enterprising grocer.

**Black Mountain, N. C.**—J. L. Potter has opened a seed and fertilizer store. He was formerly with the Sloan Feed Co.

**Notasulga, Ala.**—The seed store of W. A. Stevenson was burned Feb. 28, the loss, including other property, being \$75,000.

**Mason City, Ia.**—A branch seed store has been opened here by the Henry Field Seed Co., with Don Simcox as local manager.

**Sioux Falls, S. D.**—The Earl May Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Ia., has opened a seed store here with C. W. Brekenfeld as manager.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The annual meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Hotel Peabody June 21, 22 and 23, the executive com'te has decided.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The Missouri Seed Co. has been organized to handle field and garden seed, and has leased a basement and 3-story building, which will be altered and repaired.

**Elyria, O.**—The Northern Growers Seed Co. has been incorporated by J. P. Kelling, Flora Krugman and R. F. Vandemark, to produce and deal in seeds, grain, feed and other commodities.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Otto Katzenstein, seedsman and landscape architect, died recently, aged 65 years. He was born in Germany and on coming to America first resided at Boston, Mass.

So many farmers are planning on planting barley this coming season that it is likely that only those who plant the most desirable varieties will obtain premium prices for their crop. Plant the desirable malting type.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son.

**Geneva, N. Y.**—To the efforts of the New York State Millers' Ass'n and other organizations urging farmers to use tested seeds, is attributed the 27% increase in requests for seed tests received at the New York State Experiment Station up to Mar. 15.

State relief agencies bought and gave away 12,000,000 pounds of garden seed in 1933, and the recipients threw away much of the assortment as undesired. H. G. Hastings, chairman of the American Seed Trade Ass'n special com'te, advocates permitting recipients of relief to procure seeds from whom they please and to choose the varieties and quantities.

**Washington, D. C.**—As a supplement to the code of the chemical manufacturing industry the fair trade provisions of the insecticide and fungicide industry were discussed at a second hearing Mar. 9 before Assistant Deputy Administrator Jos. F. Battley.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—A "central" order for 51,380 packages of garden seeds to be distributed to relief families for subsistence gardens in Iowa, was divided between Standard Seed Co., Des Moines; Sioux City Seed Co., Sioux City, and Northrup-King & Co., Minneapolis, by the state com'te. Delivery of the merchandise to county seats is expected by the close of March.

**Decatur, Ill.**—A few more soy beans being offered for seed, altho the price is considerably above buyers' ideas as to value. Many seed houses report they have ample stocks on hand and will not be in the market for further lots unless the seed demand at planting time exceeds their expectations. There seems to be plenty of soy beans in farmers' hands in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Wholesale prices for 15 principal kinds of seed advanced about 18.5 per cent during January and February. Altho supplies of most of the grass and forage seeds are below normal the opposite is true in some cases. Kentucky bluegrass and redtop supplies are more than twice normal requirements, because of the large carryover from previous years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## Vitality in Dry Region Seeds

An extensive compilation by G. Tallarico, reported in Chem. Abs. 27, 1933, No. 4, indicates that seeds grown under arid conditions have a greater germinating power and more vitality than seeds grown under humid conditions. Seeds from plants that are overnourished during the growing period have less vitality than seeds from poor soil. Seeds from late plantings (resulting in a shorter growing period) have more vitality than seeds from early plantings. Seeds stored in well-ventilated containers lose vitality more rapidly than seeds stored with restricted aeration. Certain grains gain in vitality when held for definite times at certain low temperatures. Soaking seeds in water and solutions of certain salts and acids increases the vitality of the seeds, especially when planted in poor soil.

**FUNK BROS. SEED CO.**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

SOY BEANS—SEED OATS  
FUNKS HYBRID CORN  
Also 9 Other High Yielding Varieties  
PROMPT QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

## ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri

## HARBIN LESPEDEZA

Official strain of early maturing  
acid soil legume. Ask for circular.  
PRATT SEED FARMS, Roseville, Ill.

## Seed Store Promoter in Toils

Geo. Callahan of Nevada, Ia., has been thrown into the Clarke County jail on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

Floyd Staley paid money to Callahan, who runs a seed store at Nevada, on an agreement that Callahan would open a seed store at Osceola, Ia.

When the store failed to materialize Staley went to Nevada, and requested the return of his money, as provided in the contract. The money was not refunded nor has the store been opened.

## The Cayuga Soybean

"Cayuga" is a new soybean developed by Cornell University that has yielded 26 bus. per acre. For seeding in 1934 and 1935 it is expected that 5,000 bus. will be available.

This variety contains from 36 to 37 per cent protein and from 16 to 18 per cent oil or fats. Tests indicate that 25 bus. of this soybean can be grown on one acre when planted in three foot rows, and somewhat higher yields may be obtained if grown in drill plots.

Farmers in 23 New York state counties tested the Cayuga variety last year. Last year's crop will be grown this year for seed purposes alone. If planted before June 10, the Cayuga is said to mature about Sept. 15.

According to Professor Wiggans, this soybean with its 30.7 per cent of digestible crude protein approaches very closely to linseed meal with 31.7 per cent, and cottonseed meal with 33.4 per cent. He says it has three times as much digestible protein as oats, barley or corn.

The Cayuga soybean, with 14.4 per cent of digestible fat, has twice as much fat as cottonseed meal, and from three to nine times as much as oats, barley or corn.

Facts indicate, he concludes, that the Cayuga soybean is most promising as a high protein, home-grown concentrate for the New York dairyman.

## Choice Oats

Country run

1932 and 1933 2 White Oats

36 and 38 lb. Clipped 2  
White Oats

Bulk or Sacked

**EVANS  
ELEVATOR CO.**

Established 1904

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## Warranty in Seed Catalog

Seedsmen giving an express warranty can not escape liability by employing the usual disclaimer clause, was the finding of the Supreme Court of South Dakota in the suit brought by C. O. Gray against the Gurney Seed & Nursery Co. for damages on the allegation that defendant knowingly printed in its catalog warranties known by it to be false with regard to "DeWolf's Extra Prolific Seed Corn."

Gray bought the seed in reliance upon the following statement in the catalog: "(a) that the corn matures well to the northern part of South Dakota; (b) that it can be grown in the same district as Minnesota 13; (c) that it will out-yield Minnesota 13." As a defense to this action, there was pleaded and established by the proof a further provision of the catalog which, it was claimed by respondent, constituted a disclaimer of the express warranty, and defeated the right of recovery on the theory of a breach of warranty. This alleged disclaimer is contained in the front part of the catalog on page 2. Page 2 of the catalog is headed with black face type, as follows: "Read Carefully—Business Rules, Instructions and Guarantee." Under this heading there are several subheadings in smaller black face type under which there appears in real small type the information sought to be given. One of the smaller subheadings in the smaller black face type is "Parcel Post." Under this heading there follows three paragraphs in the real small type, which paragraphs are numbered 13, 14, and 15. Paragraph 13, the first appearing under the subheading "Parcel Post," has reference to the weight of packages that may be delivered by parcel post; paragraph 14 refers to the manner in which orders will be shipped; and paragraph 15 is as follows:

"We guarantee that all seed ordered from this catalog will prove of satisfactory germinating test to you; that is, on arrival of the seed test it, and if it does not prove satisfactory you may return it to us within fifteen days after receipt of the seed by you, returning at our expense, and your money, together with the transportation charges which you have paid, will be refunded. It is so manifestly impossible for a seller of any perishable article to be responsible for what may happen to it after it leaves his hands, especially one like seeds, which are planted under varying conditions of soil and climate, that we and all other American seed houses disclaim responsibility as to the crop that may be raised from seed which we sell. At the same time, in case of failure to secure proper results caused from some inherent fault in the seeds themselves, Gurney Seed and Nursery Company accept responsibility, not for the crop, but to the extent of the amount of money paid for the seed if immediately advised; or, seeds may be returned. We do not warrant in any way, express or implied, the contents or the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seed and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and your money and transportation charges paid by you will be cheerfully refunded."

The Supreme court in a decision rendered Dec. 19, 1933, said:

What we are asked to hold in this case is that the express warranty printed in this catalogue, which was printed, as testified to by the pres. of the defendant company, "as an inducement to prospective purchasers to buy 'DeWolf's Extra Prolific Seed Corn,'" should be negatived entirely by this fine print contained in the front part of the catalogue under the heading "Parcel Post." We do not believe that reason or authority would justify any such holding. The evidence established that the plaintiff did not observe or read this paragraph 15 prior to the trial of this action. What would be the legal effect had he read the paragraph prior to using this corn we need not now decide.

Certainly under the state of facts here presented, we do not believe it should be held that the plaintiff was charged with knowledge of this alleged disclaimer of warranty. In the catalogue where this particular corn was advertised the plaintiff found this express warranty. Obviously, it was placed there as an inducement to him or any other prospective purchaser to buy this corn. After having observed this express warranty with its obvious purpose, we believe it only reasonable to hold that the plaintiff was entitled to rely thereon, and that he was not charged with any duty to

search the fine print in the front part of the catalogue under the heading "Parcel Post" for the purpose of ascertaining that what was printed regarding this corn as an inducement to him to buy, in fact amounted to nothing and that the very person who caused the statements to be printed disclaimed responsibility therefor.

Whether a seller may expressly warrant the goods he is offering for sale and in the same breath disclaim any responsibility on account of the warranty, we do not now decide. What we do decide is that, when the seller expressly warrants the goods, the purchaser is entitled to rely upon this warranty at least until he has actual knowledge of the disclaimer or because of the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction should be charged with such knowledge. In our opinion the facts and circumstances here disclosed are not such as to charge the plaintiff with this alleged disclaimer contained in paragraph 15.—252 N. W. Rep. 3.

## Yarovizing Seed Wheat

Changing winter wheat into spring wheat seed is a new discovery by Professor Lyssenko of the Ukrainian institute of plant breeding at Odessa, Russia. This process, variously named "yarovization" or "springification," and "vernalization" allows of growing a spring sown crop instead of a winter wheat crop. The process is described as follows:

Wheat requires to reach fruiting stage, a period of low temperature and long illumination. Spring wheat, for instance, requires a temperature of 3 to 5 degrees C. during 10 to 15 days. It will thus be necessary for these conditions, artificially produced, to exercise their influence on the germinating grain in order to give it the tendency to pass earlier from the vegetative to the reproductive phase. (There is a clear distinction between "growth," namely, increase in weight and size of plant, and "development," which is the transition of the plant to successive stages.) That is to say, to make it earlier maturing.

The grain is first soaked with water to 15% of its weight. This water is added to three applications. To absorb the first application takes about two hours, for the second five to seven hours, while the third will be absorbed much more slowly. The grain must be turned with shovels to insure the water being well mixed and to prevent rising temperatures to a greater degree than 15 degrees C., the optimum being 10 to 15 degrees C. When 3 to 5% of the grain has begun to sprout, which takes about 24 hours, the preparation is finished and the chilling process of vernalization proper begins.

The temperature is lowered 3 to 5 degrees C. and kept at this level day and night for 12 to 15 days, with the interior and exterior temperatures

of the layer of grain accurately controlled. After treatment the grain is dried by shoveling and spreading.

## Early Pasturage

Farmers who are in need of spring pasturage might consider the early seeding of rye. Rye is our most hardy grain crop and can be planted right now or any time when soil and weather conditions permit. This early planting will produce the earliest possible feed for either cattle or hogs.

Oats and barley may also be seeded for spring pasturage, but as they are not as hardy as rye, they can not be seeded quite as early. Wheat is possibly more hardy than oats, but does not provide as much foliage and consequently less feed. Barley can also be used, but is subject to freezing, so can not be planted early.

Early seeded grain acreage, after being pastured and provided moisture conditions are favorable, can be replanted to Sudan grass about the first of July and another pasture crop obtained for fall feeding.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son.

## Recourse on Impure Seed

**Grain & Feed Journals:** We have had an unpleasant experience in buying a lot of field seed, in that the sweet clover seed specified and confirmed at 99.5% pure, has proven considerable under the guaranty. The seed company's draft has already been honored, and payment passed.

What is our position? Can we force the seed house to take the seed back and supply us with that which was specified? What is the procedure?—Earl Steele, Cisco Farmers Grain Co., Cisco, Ill.

**Ans.:** Seller of seed is liable in damages for breach of contract. Buyer has privilege of rejecting the seed not up to contract, notifying seller of the fact and that the unwanted shipment is held subject to seller's order. If a second lot of seed complying with the contract is not received within the contract time or extended time, buyer can demand return of amount paid and damages incurred in replacing with seed bought elsewhere.

On receipt of buyer's notice of rejection it is seller's duty to give prompt instructions for disposition of the shipment, and to state whether the low quality shipment is to be replaced or the money refunded.

The usual seed disclaimer printed on letter-heads of seed firms must be considered, but would not modify a specific guaranty. If seller refuses to make good the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture will prosecute for misbranding. See decision of Sup. Ct. of So. Dak. elsewhere in this number.

# HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

for all

## Grain Drying Needs

USED EVERYWHERE

NONE BETTER

Tell Us Your Wants



Henry Ford Elevator, Dearborn, Mich.  
Equipped with HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER  
for Soy Beans

## HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1211 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hess Drier Co. of Canada Ltd. 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.





# Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

**Chattel Mortgages.**—Under Illinois law, chattel mortgage constitutes valid lien from time of filing until 90 days after maturity (Smith-Hurd Rev. St. Ill. 1933, c. 95, § 4).—*Herschfeld v. Mogle*. U. S. District Court, Illinois. 5 Fed. Supp. 234.

**Crop Mortgage.**—Where crop mortgage was executed only by husband of joint owner, mortgage created no lien as against prior mortgage of land whose mortgage included crops.—*Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank v. Watts*. Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 66 S. W. 39.

**Violation of N. R. A.**—Individual members of an industry cannot maintain suit to enjoin other members thereof from violating National Industry Recovery Act (National Industrial Recovery Act § 3 (e), 15 USCA § 703 (c)).—*Purvis v. Bazemore*. U. S. District Court, Florida. 5 Fed. Supp. 230.

**Chattel Mortgages.**—Mortgagees' title under mortgage on future crops held not invalidated by mortgagor's subsequently selling land and becoming tenant of purchasers, who claimed landlord's lien on crops (Code 1923, § 9008).—*Daniel v. M. C. Clayton & Co.* Court of Appeals of Alabama. 149 South, 355.

**Farm Partner's Liability for Feed Bought.**—Inaction for price of grain sold to one of two defendants, whether contract under which defendants operated farm "to the halves" receiving half of milk checks and produce, each paying half of expenses, constituted them partners, held for jury.—*Farmers Exchange v. Brown*. Supreme Court of Vermont. 169 Atl. 906.

**Hauler's Lien.**—One doing hauling for croppers with knowledge of contract which imposed hauling upon them and gave no authority to incur debts against landowner could not hold landowner therefor, but he could do so if he knew nothing of contract and did not extend credit to croppers.—*S. A. Gerrard Co. v. Cannon*. Supreme Court of Arizona. 28 Pac. (2d) 1016.

**Landlord's Lien.**—Persons purchasing crops produced on leased premises, either from tenant or subtenant, are affected with notice of rights and obligations existing between landlord, tenant and subtenant, and purchase crops subject thereto. Subtenant, by reason of liability of crops for rent, occupies relation of surety for rent due by tenant, and, in equity, may compel landlord to first resort to estate of tenant (Code 1930, § 2186).—*Hooks v. Burns*. Supreme Court of Mississippi. 152 South, 469.

**Proceeds of Draft Not Safeguarded by Notice.**—Collecting bank to which sight draft was forwarded, and which drew its own draft on correspondent bank for proceeds, did not as respected rights of drawer after bank's insolvency become trustee. Printed notice on sight draft that draft was cash item and not to be treated as deposit held not to materially change relation of parties in respect to duties of collecting bank.—*Allied Mills v. Horton*. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 65 Fed. (2d) 708.

**Thresher's Lien Statement.**—"Verified by oath," as used in statute requiring threshers' lien statement to be so verified, means that oath must be administered to party claiming lien by authorized official and that party to whom oath is administered must make affirmative response or act indicating that he knows he is taking oath (Comp. Laws Supp. 1925, § 6855, as amended by Laws 1929, c. 156).—*Agricultural Bond & Credit Corporation v. Courtenay Farmers Co-op. Ass'n*. Supreme Court of North Dakota. 251 N. W. 881.

**Matching Orders for Future Delivery.**—Customer, who had brokers reinstate his account after brokers had sold him out for failure to keep up his margins to protect purchases of grain for future delivery on Chicago Board of Trade made by brokers for customer's account, thereby ratified brokers' act in matching purchase and sale orders in accordance with rules of board. Customer, who employed brokers to buy grain for future delivery on Chicago Board of Trade, was charged with knowledge of board's rules which permitted matching of purchase and sale orders.—*Munds & Winslow v. Benjamin Kaiser*. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. 170 Atl. 135.

**Holder of crop mortgage executed after execution of deed of trust conveying realty with rents, issues, and profits thereof as security held entitled to proceeds of crop where trustees under deed of trust did not take possession at time that mortgage upon crop was executed (Code Civ. Proc. § 707; Civ. Code § 2927).** Facts disclosed that the grantor continued to occupy the premises included in the trust deed and covered by the chattel mortgage upon the growing crop; that he managed and controlled the same, sold the crop, and collected the money; that there was no apparent change of possession except that the trustee notified the grantor that the grantee would take possession of the premises, but nothing was done which would give notice to third parties; and that the men who were employed to work upon the premises were hired by the grantor, tho their wages were paid by the grantee under the trust deed, which in and of itself did not show change of possession.—*Bank of America v. Bank of Amador County*. District Court of Appeal, California 28 Pac. (2d) 86.

## Elevator Operators Meet in June

The Century of Progress at Chicago will be one of the many attractions afforded those who attend the annual convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, to be held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, June 8-11, according to President Frank Neilson of Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis. "It will be a family affair this year," he says, "with everyone being encouraged to bring the wife and children."

## More Hay in Cotton States

Washington, D. C., Mar. 20.—March reports from farmers indicated that about the usual acreage of tame hay will be cut in 1934. Further increases are to be expected in most of the cotton belt, where hay for home use is taking place of cotton, and moderate increases are expected in the Pacific Northwest and in the eastern corn belt. On the other hand slight decreases are expected in the western corn belt and central Mountain States, where much grain was harvested as hay last season and where feeding during the past winter was reduced by the mild weather. Nominal decreases are also expected along the Atlantic Coast from North Carolina northward.

The indicated acreage of tame hay for the entire country to be harvested this year is 54,092,000 acres, compared with 53,829,000 acres cut in 1933, 53,282,000 acres in 1932 and 54,136,000 acres in 1931.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

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# Feedstuffs

**Chicago, Ill.**—The annual meeting of the National Hay Ass'n will be held at Chicago July 23, 24 and 25 as tentative dates, with business sessions in the mornings and the afternoons to visit the Century of Progress.

A dairy industry control program under which \$165,000,000 of processing taxes collected from producers would be refunded to them in the form of so-called "benefit payments" was submitted Mar. 21 to the dairy industry by the A. A. A.

District governors of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n chosen for the ensuing year are R. W. Holloway of Montesano for the Grays Harbor district; R. J. Stretch of Snohomish, Wash., for the Snohomish district, and Chas. E. Walters of Bothell, Wash., for the Seattle district.

**Buffalo, N. Y.**—Dr. Walter C. Wood was re-elected pres. of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange for the 6th consecutive time in the recent annual meeting. The Exchange operates a feed mill here and has warehouses at six New England points.

**Jackson, Miss.**—An amendment to the new Mississippi Sales Tax bill, recently signed by Gov. Sennett Conner, makes a manufacturer moving feed outside the state without making a sale, liable for  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of 1% tax at the time of transfer. The bill levies a 2% tax on retail sales, and a smaller percentage on manufacturers and wholesalers.

Imports of Cuban blackstrap molasses would be restricted by Rep. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, who proposes an amendment to the administration sugar bill placing blackstrap under quota. His objection to the import is that it displaces that much grain in the manufacture of alcohol. Blackstrap is used in manufacture of feed, and if imports were reduced the feeds would be more costly to farmers and less palatable to livestock and Cuba would not be so good a market for United States flour and cornmeal. The real question is whether the United States would prosper most by raising or by lowering tariff barriers.

**Columbus, O.**—An amendment to the present feed law will be submitted to the legislature at its next session which will have the effect of equalizing the tax so that the rate on packages of feed of all sizes will be 16 cents per ton. Director Hanefield of the Department of Agriculture, states that feedstuffs or feed ingredients, when shipped to a manufacturer for mixing purposes, will not be taxed, but the tax will be applied on the completed or mixed feed when it is sold. If such ingredients, however, are shipped to a manufacturer and reshipped by him unmixed for sale within the state of Ohio, the tax will be applied.

## Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during January and during the six months ending December, 1933, compared with January, 1933, and the six months ending December, 1932, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

	January		6 Mos. Ending	
	1934	1933	1933	1932
Linseed cake.....	18,914	11,572	141,151	46,179
Linseed meal.....	389	343	3,122	3,149
Cottonseed cake.....	12,227	15,743	35,626	60,820
Cottonseed meal.....	831	3,847	11,625	20,073
Oyster shells.....	1,113	5,989	26,607	21,658
Fish meal.....	1,936	246	6,939	1,340
Mixed dairy feeds.....	147	281	870	638
Mixed poultry feeds.....	269	158	926	953
Bran, midds, etc.....	2,492	2,064	6,510	24,335

Iodine is particularly needed during breeding and pregnancy periods. It releases thru increased digestion the minerals required to build large, sturdy litters with the absence of runts and hairless pigs.

New members recently admitted to the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n are Enumclaw Feed Co., Enumclaw; Hi Figg Feed Co., Sumner; Grange Warehouse Co., Yelm, and J. B. Kiely & Son, Olympia, Wash.

## Eastern States Farmers Exchange Resents Processing Taxes

The Eastern States Farmers Exchange, which held its annual meeting at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 27, does not like processing taxes. It had this to say about the burlap tax:

Eastern farmers justly resent the compensatory tax on burlap. For Eastern States members this tax amounts to about 60c per ton of feed delivered in burlap sacks now that the exchange is confining its usage to 10-oz. burlap. Eastern States members pay a processing tax of 40c per ton on feed delivered in Eastern States cotton sacks. These taxes, of course, raise the cost of second-hand sacks for the price of seconds as directly related to the cost of new sacks. Any extra cost for containers of feed or fertilizer is related directly to the cost of new sacks.

A processing tax on dairy products should supply just cause for a glorious Boston Tea Party and eastern farmers should use every means at their disposal to show their senators and representatives why they will not and should not stand for the imposition of such a scheme. Processing taxes will kill, not cure, agriculture. Farmers thru co-operative marketing initiative which stimulates consumption instead of governmental action which stifles it by attempting to bring about a scarcity thru government destruction of products, government controlled production and government price coercion is the only way out which will make farming a career at which any red-blooded American would care to spend his life.

## Commercial Feedstuffs in Massachusetts

During the year ending Sept. 1, 1933, 1,044 brands of feed have been registered for sale by 219 manufacturers and dealers; 1,649 samples of feeding stuffs have been collected and subjected to analysis; 200 dealers located in 107 towns and cities have been visited by the feed inspector at least once.

Of the 1,647 samples of feeding stuffs collected, only 38, or 2.3 per cent, were found to be one per cent or more below their protein and fat guarantee, or more than one per cent over the guarantee for fiber, and in no case to such an extent as to materially affect their feeding value.

The intent of the Feeding Stuff Act is primarily to prevent deception and misrepresentation in the sale of commercial feeding stuffs. This it does to the extent of information required on the label. The law when enacted was consistent with the scientific knowledge of feeding stuffs of the time. It was written for a period now past, and in order to check properly claims for vitamin potency and other data resulting from more recent scientific discoveries, the Control Service is in urgent need of a biological laboratory. As a matter of justice to the trade and to the consuming public, laboratory facilities should be enlarged. Much could be done with the funds already coming into the State Treasury through feed registration, of which less than one-half is appropriated for the work for which it is intended.

## Pure Bran Versus Bran With Screenings

Standard bran, or bran with mill run of screenings, usually sells for from 50 cents to one dollar less per ton than pure bran. We are often asked, "which is the more economical?" The answer depends upon several conditions: "Standard" bran may contain live weed seeds which are, of course, highly undesirable. Southwestern "standard" bran is usually very low in screenings and many Northwestern mills put out a good quality of "standard" bran. The difference in chemical analyses between pure and "standard" bran is negligible. However, this does not take into account the palatability and other qualities which will be affected by too much screenings.

Since bran is coarse in character, a good idea of its quality may be had by a mere examination, and it is desirable to buy on sample when possible.

Some idea as to the price paid for the screenings in "standard" bran can be obtained from the following: "Standard" bran usually contains less than 8% of screenings and is sold at a discount of 50 cents or more a ton under pure bran. Supposing pure bran could be obtained for \$25.00 per ton and "standard" bran containing 8% of screenings for \$24.50 per ton, the pure bran would be selling for 1.25 cents per pound. The cost of the 1,840 pounds of pure bran in a ton of the "standard" bran at 1.25 cents per pound would be \$23.00. Therefore, the cost of 160 pounds of screenings in a ton of such bran would be \$1.50 or 0.933 cents per pound, which is at the rate of \$18.66 per ton. A decrease in the percentage of screenings and an increase in the discount necessarily lowers the price of the screenings.—Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture.

John A. Simpson, pres. of the National Farmers Union, died Mar. 15 at Washington, D. C., after a heart attack.

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## Limestone in the Rations of Fattening Lambs

By J. M. JONES, College Station, Tex.

The influence of limestone flour or pulverized oyster shell (of high calcium carbonate content) on the gains made by fattening lambs receiving sorghum roughage in the rations, has been studied by the Texas Station since 1928. Sorghum silage was not used in connection with these studies until two years ago. Five breeding tests have thus far been conducted, the first at Spur and the latter four at Lubbock, the Texas Technological College having co-operated in these investigations since 1929.

The average lime content in the sorghum fodders used in these studies ranged between 0.30 and 0.45 per cent as compared with 1.4 and 1.6 per cent for alfalfa hay. Since no definite information was available at the beginning as to the correct amounts of lime and phosphoric acid in an otherwise adequately balanced lamb fattening ration, it was decided to tentatively consider the lime and phosphoric acid content of the check group ration consisting of ground milo heads, a limited amount of cottonseed meal, and alfalfa hay, as a standard. The addition of 0.4 ounce of limestone flour or pulverized oyster shell along with an increase of cottonseed meal to meet the protein requirement, brought the lime and phosphoric acid content of the sorghum rations to approximately the same level as in the alfalfa groups.

A summarization of the results of five tests during the period 1928-1933, has definitely shown that the inclusion of limestone flour or pulverized oyster shell in sorghum rations otherwise low in lime content, resulted not only in a considerable increase in the gains but in producing better finished carcasses as well. Based on market weights, the alfalfa-fed groups which in all instances had performed satisfactorily in the feedlot, gained from 19 to 50 per cent more than the sorghum groups which with the exception of this mineral were similarly fed. As compared with the mineral-fed sorghum groups, the alfalfa-fed lambs made gains ranging from the same to 19 per cent higher. The mineral-fed sorghum groups as compared to the non-mineral groups otherwise similarly fed showed a 12 to 43 per cent greater gain.

Heavy death losses in numbers of instances among lambs being fattened on sorghum rations, due presumably to a condition known as uremic poisoning, probably traceable to calculi in the urinary tract, have occurred among wethers fattened on sorghum rations. Data so far accumulated during the course of this study have strongly indicated that there are fewer cases of calculi or uremic poisoning among the groups receiving this mineral than among those on similar rations without this supplement. This condition, however, is not confined entirely to sorghum feeds.

Our opinion is that the addition of limestone flour to the sorghum ration will not permit safe feeding of mouldy or spoiled roughage any more so than when this mineral has not been included. It was with the thought of getting around the feeding of mouldy sorghum fodder to lambs that sorghum silage with this mineral supplement was introduced into the ration two years ago. The results in two tests have indicated that the sorghum silage ration supplemented with 0.4 ounce limestone flour or pulverized oyster shell will stimulate gains. Furthermore, lambs on the rations containing sorghum silage as the roughage portion, finished as well as those fed sorghum fodder of good quality.

The mineral-fed lambs at the termination of a 90-day period carried a much better finish than the non-mineral sorghum groups,

and the carcasses graded practically as high as did those fed alfalfa.

No definite conclusion as to the correct amount of limestone flour or pulverized oyster shell to include has been reached, however, results so far obtained led us to believe that 0.4 ounce per head daily is approximately the correct amount to add to the sorghum fattening ration. This investigation is being continued.

## Why Soybean Oil Meal?

By K. J. SEULKE, Ph. D.

Soybean oil meal is the newest of the high protein feed ingredients. Altho it has been on the market for quite a few years, its use in dairy rations has not become as prevalent as its value and importance warrant due to a number of reasons: First, because of the fact that until within the last few years the supply has not been sufficiently great to permit its year around use in commercial feeds on a large scale; second, because of its confusion with other soybean products, and, third, because there are several grades of soybean oil meal on the market due to processes of manufacture and source, some of which lack decidedly in palatability.

A fourth reason for restricted use of soybean oil meal and probably the greatest reason is the lack of understanding on the part of feed mixers and feeders alike as to the actual value of soybean oil meal and the part that it plays in the ration of the various classes of livestock.

Soybean oil meal is now being manufactured in large enough quantities to permit its year around use in feeds for all classes of farm animals and poultry. The production of soybean oil meal during the present season will be ample to meet the demand for soybean oil meal in spite of the acknowledged shortage of linseed meal and the fact that this will necessitate a greater use of soybean oil meal to take the place of linseed meal.

While there is a considerable importation of both linseed and soybean oil meal, still the domestic crop must be depended upon in the main for the supply of both. The Government crop report estimates the domestic crop of flaxseed for the past season as 6,785,000 bus, while this same report estimates the soybean crop as 11,177,000 bus.

**Name and Product Often Confused.**—Soybean oil meal is often confused with soybean meal. While somewhat similar in name and made from the same bean, still there is a marked difference in feeding value and use. Soybean meal is the product of grinding whole soybeans without first extracting the oil. This has been used by some feed manufacturers as a means of raising the fat content of their feeds. Due to the high fat content, if the whole ground soybeans are used to a great extent, extreme laxativeness is produced in the livestock. Also, due to its raw flavor the feed is inclined to be unpalatable and as a result has been objected to by many feeders.

Soybean oil meal is an entirely different product. In its manufacture the oil is extracted by one or another of several processes so that the fat content is much less than the ground whole soybeans. Still it is a high fat ingredient and yet the protein content of 41% or better (which is 92% digestible) makes the feed extremely valuable as a source of both protein and fat in the ration.

**Importance of Fat Content.**—The fat content of soybean oil meal is of importance and should not be overlooked. Dairy rations, as demonstrated by Maynard and McCay of Cornell, must contain a sufficient amount of fat or milk production can not be maintained at its normal level. Poultry rations giving the best results all run 4% fat or better.

Occasionally we hear the statement made that lower fat content in protein concentrates is desirable, while as a matter of fact, without this high fat content in protein concentrates it would be difficult to maintain the fat level in the

ration at 4% or better in either poultry or dairy rations. Recent investigations have demonstrated that this fat level is necessary and soybean oil meal with its 4½% fat helps supply this need.

## Iowa Feed Grinders in Annual Meeting

The Iowa Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting Mar. 4 in the city hall at New Hampton, Ia., with more than 40 present.

The dealers' code was the topic of discussion, careful consideration being given to the changes made from the original draft.

Appreciation was expressed for the efforts of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns in drafting a code. It was voted that annual dues of \$10 would cover membership in both Ass'ns.

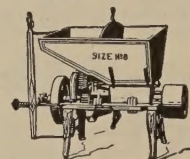
Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres., A. W. Appleton, Osage; vice pres., Ernest Striby, Denver, and sec'y, E. C. Heinmiller, New Hampton. Directors, Henry Weist, Fort Atkinson; Joseph H. Kaupel, Cresco; Robert Bentley Fairbanks, and Louis Oldfather, Strawberry Point.

"If you have a futures market and expect to have any liquidity the scalper is a necessity," said J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Grain Futures Administration.

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phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocconut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
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Commercial feeds	iodide
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Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
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## Association of Poultry and Feeds

An appreciation of the natural association of poultry and feeds in the mind of the farmer is undoubtedly the reason for many grain and feed dealers handling baby chicks as a sideline to their main business. Some even go so far as to operate hatcheries.

It is natural for a buyer of baby chicks to believe that the man he buys them from ought to know how they should be fed and cared for. If the seller of the chicks handles poultry feeds he has an inside track on the feed purchases of the chick buyer.

Sales of poultry feeds may be conveniently and energetically promoted thru this medium. A few pamphlets on care and feeding, given with each sale of chicks, and a suggestion or two on the feeds the dealer handles or makes, will ring up the cash register and build business for months to come.

## From Abroad

The recent clearance of 18,000 bus. of wheat from Argentina for New Orleans is said to be in bond with Mexico as the final destination.

Exaggerating the amount of his crop to get a larger amount of the wheat benefit payments made by the Wheat Commission of Great Britain cost Alfred Everall, farmer of Westbourne, Sussex, \$1,000 costs and 9 months' imprisonment, imposed, Mar. 13, by the court.

South Africa's new corn crop is officially estimated at 65,000,000 bus.; compared with 36 million last year and 68 million in 1932. The exportable surplus is expected to reach 17 million bus. this season, compared with present season's exports of only 2,285,000 and nearly 23 million last year.

Argentina will exhaust its permissible quota of wheat shipments early in May at the present rate, and Broomhall says "Something definite will have to be arranged immediately. Three months of no shipments from Argentina might be a welcome event in Canada, but not so to importers."

Chile has enacted a law authorizing the Agricultural Export Board to buy wheat within the country until June 30, 1935, to export wheat and its derivatives, and to import wheat for sale in Chile in case of extreme necessity. The Board may only export wheat when stocks for home use and for seed are assured.

A Chilean decree (no. 4) of the Ministry of Agriculture, dated Jan. 4, provides that imports into Chile of wheat for grinding must be completed free from the moth *Sitotroga cerealella* (angoumois grain moth), according to the Diario Oficial, Jan. 19, Santiago. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities of the exporting country and visaed by the respective Chilean consul, declaring that the region in which the wheat has been procured is free from the moth.

German export certificates provided for wheat exports from March 8 to July 15, 1934, will permit the duty free importations of barley and corn and also, to a certain extent, of oilcake, according to cable advices from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Under the grain exchange plan for this crop year as during the past 2 years, wheat exported was given an export certificate which entitled the holder to reimport a like quantity of wheat at any time during the entire season. A stimulus for early exports was provided by allowing free imports for certificates issued prior to Dec. 1, 1933 (date extended to Jan. 1, 1934), while in the case of certificates for later imports a customs rate of 7.5 marks per metric ton (8.09 cents per bushel at current exchange) was scheduled.

## Speculation Helps to Stabilize Prices

One of the sanest conceptions of the important aid given agriculture by the modern markets for commodities in the United States is presented by Chris Jensen, president of the Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, who writes:

"The proposals to eliminate the short seller from our markets are generally qualified by stating that the principle of hedging should be retained! Just like that! They fail to specify just where this hedging could be done if there were no speculative market, nor how we could have a one-sided market. Can a person trade with himself? Besides, hedging is done about equally in both directions.

"It cannot be done that way. The buyer and seller remain or depart together, and when, and if they do depart we shall have lost the principal stabilizing factor in our market. We shall have lost the ability to handle the cash article with safety on small margins all the way from the producer to the consumer. We shall have impaired our ability readily to find enough money to buy all the grain offered during seasonal heavy movements, for the banker lends freely to buyers largely because he knows that he can and will be insured against loss by a hedge in the speculative market.

"We should have, instead, a narrow, local market, easily glutted or influenced by seasonal heavy local receipts, and more apt to be taken advantage of by the comparatively few local buyers, to the detriment of the producers, many of whom must sell immediately regardless of what the conditions of such a market might be.

"A free, wide-open market, untrammelled by unreasonable restrictions, world-wide as it practically is, is the best assurance against individual manipulation, for even crowds cannot prevail except for a very short time, and usually at great cost to themselves.

"The function of the short seller as a stabilizing force in the market is much misunderstood. When hysteria grips the market, induced by a prospective major crop failure in the making, the extent of which no one can determine until it has run its course, vast new crowds appear in the market who are not ordinarily speculators. Such crowds are possessed by one fixed idea—the impending crop failure. They feel, rather than think, that there is only one thing to do. Buy, Buy!

"In such a market there are but few men exempt from being influenced by the popular psychology. It takes vastly greater courage to sell than to buy under such circumstances. A man must be pretty sure of having analyzed the whole situation correctly before he decides to risk his money and sell to meet the furious demand. If there were no short sellers, how could it be met?"

In normal years, load of hedges is carried not by persons buying as a hedge against inflation, but by traders who are governed by supply and demand factors. The hazards of this situation are not apparent at the moment because there is no current need for grain traders to absorb hedges due to the fact that we are at a time of year when there is no hedging pressure. Crops are not moving into commercial channels in any volume, in fact, there is a fairly steady shrinkage in commercial supplies, which means a moderate removal of hedges rather than a placement of fresh hedge selling in the market. This imparts an appearance of great stubbornness so long as the psychology of inflation buyers is maintained; but it does not get away from the fact that any interference which permanently drives out the class of seasoned traders who have been in the market for years diminishes the ability of the market to absorb hedging pressure when we do reach a point where the latter is required.—Siebel C. Harris.

## Easter Patterns

God must love patterns,  
For He cared enough to make  
A pattern  
In every wee snowflake,  
Though it lose that pattern at a touch.

He etched all life  
From leaf to swirling cosmic mist  
With pattern,—  
Each a love-design of The Artist  
So patterns matter much.

Whirls with unconjured patterns;  
Stars shaping the flying Pleiades  
Into patterns,  
Tho the marvel of these, the earth-dweller sees  
Like years afar.

Within the dark cuckoo  
Who could dream of velvet wings  
With pattern  
That the butterfly brings?  
As wondrous as a star!

Patterns e'en in gall and wormwood.  
In the bitter heart of the acorn  
Is a pattern  
That urges the great oak to be born  
A pattern that must be an oak.

On a robin's egg  
God laid ethereal robin blue  
With unfailing patterns.  
Think there is for me and you no pattern?  
If we awoke?

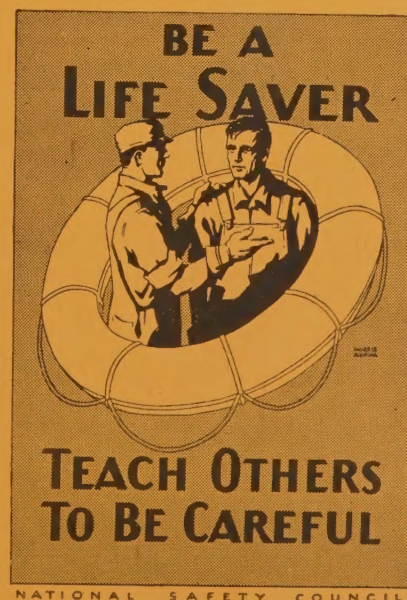
All life, at Eastertide,  
Begins with skill to fulfill  
Its pattern  
On the soul of you and me God lays the thrill  
Of the Christ pattern.

Myrtle Dean Clark.

Open interest in May delivery wheat at Chicago may be large at around 70,000,000 bus., compared with contract stocks of 750,000 bus. in position to be delivered; but it is unlikely the holders will stand for delivery if the July can be purchased at a slight premium.

In the great grain race of over 16,000 miles from Australia to England 22 sailing vessels will participate this year. It is expected that nearly 90,000 tons of wheat will be transported. The first away was the "Abraham Rydberg," which sailed from Wal-laroo on Jan. 10.

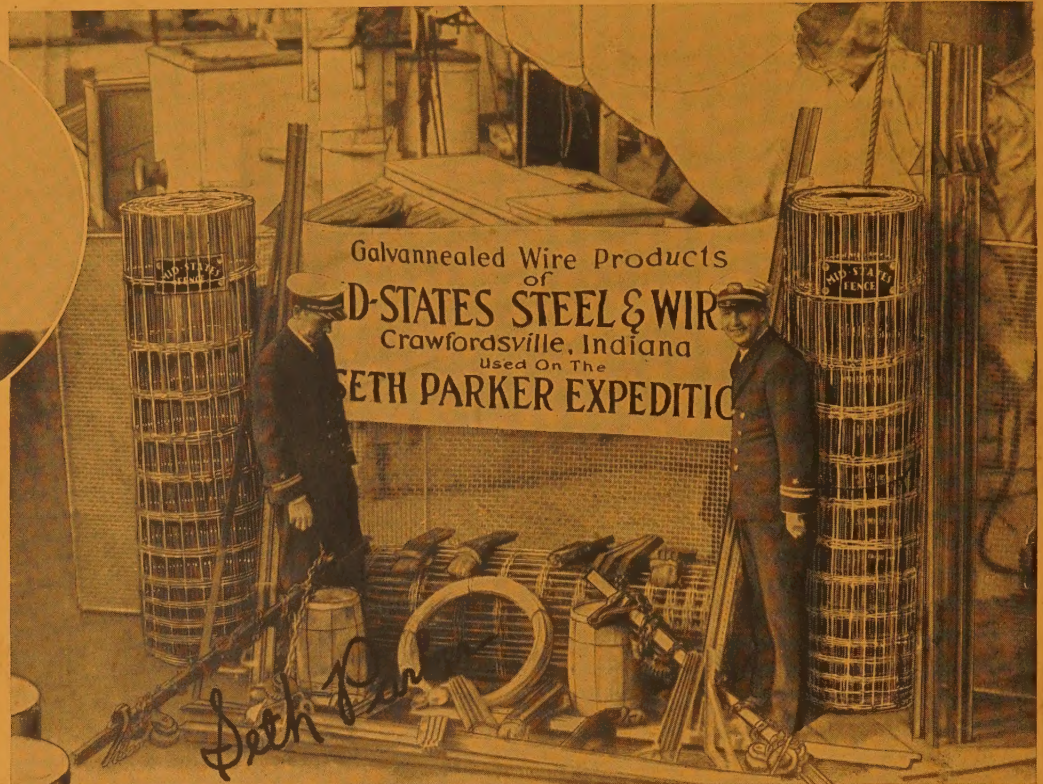
Corn exports from the United States are possible at the present price level in America and Europe. The foreigners can buy a dollar's worth of corn for 59.06 cents, being permitted to pay in debased dollars. Low freights that will become available on the opening of lake navigation either via Albany or thru the St. Lawrence will aid the exporters.







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